

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA GROUP, AREA MINISTERS BEGIN TALKS

Participants View Meeting

PA122024 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Strong historical roots and resolute goodwill motivate the Central American countries to want to live in peace, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said before beginning talks with the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries and those of the Contadora Group -- of which Colombia is a member -- in the Diplomatic Room of Panama City's El Continental Hotel. Here are his statements on the objectives of the Panama meeting:

[Begin recording] We will discuss Central America's current situation. This will make this meeting different from the previous ones. There are certain things that need to be examined seriously, sincerely, and clearly, as we have done until now. We have reached a point at which it will be good to define those areas in which we have failed to reach an agreement. There are few things left to negotiate. We have worked well and overcome most obstacles. However, as is common in the final stages of negotiations, the points that are pending are the most difficult to resolve, not only because of their nature but because they are the last ones. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi had this view of the scheduled meeting:

[Begin recording] We came to this meeting, which we believe is a very important one, with the conviction that we will make significant progress in the effort to attain peace and stability in Central America. [end recording]

Asked whether the Central American conflict should be discussed at the United Nations, Consalvi said:

[Begin recording] We believe we not only represent Central America in general, as we have proven and confirmed, but also the international community represented at the United Nations. The foreign ministers who attended the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Angola said that the 101 countries that participated in the conference expressed full support for the Contadora Group process. Therefore, we represent the sentiment at the United Nations without that organization having specifically delegated a mission to the Contadora Group. The United Nations has always expressed a great deal of support for our effort, as resolutions issued by its Security Council and General Assembly attest to. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman denied that his country rejects the disarmament demanded by the Contadora Group.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] We are the only ones who have officially expressed our willingness to sign the proposal for peace and cooperation among Central American countries presented by the Contadora Group. Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala have rejected it.

There is one more thing. They should... [changes thought] I know they do not like me to say this, but if they do not like it they should express their discontent, not for what I say but to the United States. A secret document was prepared for a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council on 30 October of last year, a meeting presided over by President Reagan.

In this secret document, which THE WASHINGTON POST publicized afterwards, the United States brags about having successfully blocked the Contadora negotiations. The word block is used; this is the same word used at the San Jose meeting. The document also states that this is being done through Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador. This is stated, I repeat, in the U.S. document. Thus far I have not heard any of the three countries involved deny such reports. The document also mentioned how these three governments will continue to be used by the United States to try to change the Contadora proposal in order to benefit U.S. interests.

Now, what is the United States' fundamental interest in the region? To deny the right to self-determination of the Central American peoples. That is its main interest, and to maintain its hegemony over the Central American peoples. The United States has specifically said that its fundamental interest is destroying the Sandinist people's revolution. [end recording]

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor visualized the current meeting as follows:

[Begin recording] Of course, we must make sure that a system for peace, security, and cooperation in Central America is found. This is what we are all trying to achieve. [end recording]

Ardito Barletta Addresses Ministers

PA122008 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[By Alberto Sanchez]

[Text] We are encouraged and our confidence grows because you are in Panama to clearly and realistically present your views to contribute to signing a Contadora agreement. This statement was made by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta in addressing the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the five Central American foreign ministers at the beginning of talks in the Diplomatic Room of the El Continental Hotel in Panama City.

Reiterating Panama's willingness to continue cooperating in the Contadora Group's efforts for the pacification of the Central American area, the Panamanian chief of state said:

[Begin recording] In the past 2 years, our country has always been identified with you, the Central American and Contadora Group countries, and with your strong desire to contribute -- through talks, dialogue, and negotiations -- to a definite road toward peace and cooperation in Central America. [end recording]

Commenting on what has been done in the past few months by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, the president said:

[Begin recording] We know that advances have been made. There has been advancement in understanding the mutual concern that exists, in finding new formulas that could resolve the problem, and in finding solution for issues not even related to the issues at hand. However, everything has not been resolved. You have decided to meet here today at this high level because all of us want to put the finishing touch on pending aspects and hope that this can be done. [end recording]

The Panamanian president also mentioned some of the requirements that must be met so that agreements can be reached among all of the parties involved. He said:

[Begin recording] For this to happen, there must be reciprocity, mutual guarantees, and the ability to yield something to secure more fundamental objectives. Since we know that all of you here are very aware of this fact, we trust that this meeting will move us closer to the definite moment. The people of Central America, the Contadora Group, Latin America, and the rest of the world have their eyes on the work you will be carrying out during the next few days. [end recording]

President Ardito Barletta took advantage of the occasion to condemn the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter. Later he stated:

[Begin recording] We are encouraged and our confidence grows because you are here with a realistic and practical solidarity to clearly express your views to make sure that the key concerns of all the people and governments represented here are respected, and to find formulas based on this in order to culminate your work with a Contadora agreement.

All of us are convinced that the implementation of the 21 objectives that you have in fact accepted will be the basis for peace and cooperation. For this reason, we wish you success and reiterate that our country is prepared to continue cooperating with this effort. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CPPS SECRETARY GENERAL ELECTED -- Joaquin Fonseca Truque, a Colombian diplomat, was elected secretary general of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, CPPS, for the period 1986-89. The announcement was made at the closing session of the commission's 18th meeting in the Galapagos Islands. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Aug 85 p 8 A PA]

ALFONSIN TURNS OVER POWER, DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

PY122352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2106 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin turned over power to Vice President Victor Martinez in a ceremony that was held at the waiting section of the Ezeiza International Airport at 1710 local time this afternoon. The ceremony was held shortly before the president's departure for his trip to Yugoslavia, the FRG and France. It was attended by all the ministers and officials of the cabinet.

After the ceremony, the president was asked about the objectives of his European tour. He said the trip will be positive for bilateral relations, especially in the economic field, meaning foreign trade and investments. He added that he will have the opportunity to exchange views about the most pressing problems of the world, Argentina, and Latin America. He concluded by saying that "I am departing convinced that this will be an extremely profitable trip."

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1822 GMT on 12 September reports that the plane carrying Argentine President Raul Alfonsin for his trip to Yugoslavia, the FRG and France departed Ezeiza International Airport at 1805 local time]

Accompanied by Bomb Squad

PY130005 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2140 GMT 12 Sep

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today departed for Yugoslavia on board the Presidential Boeing 707, thus beginning a tour which will also include the FRG and France.

Airport police sources revealed that an ensign and a captain of that force are traveling on the presidential plane. These officers are experts in searching for explosive devices. This is the first time bomb experts have participated in an official mission of this kind. The officers are carrying modern equipment for the detection of explosives.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS

PY130138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo stated in a communique released by the Foreign Ministry that the lack of a reply from Great Britain to the offer which Argentina made 2 months ago amounts to "flagrant indifference" which "demonstrates the little importance Great Britain, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, attaches to decisions of the United Nations. The text of the communique follows:

Buenos Aires, 12 September. On September 11, it has been 60 days since, through my intermediation, the Argentine Government extended an invitation to the Government of the United Kingdom to initiate, within that length of time, negotiations on the Malvinas question. On that occasion, the Argentine Government also expressed its willingness to immediately make the necessary preparations, either through the good offices of the secretary general of the UN General Assembly or through the friendly countries that represent the respective interests.

That invitation contained broader and more flexible terms to make possible the resumption of dialogue between the two nations in accordance with the UN resolutions, which my country fully accepts.

The invitation contemplated the possibility of participating in the 40th session of the UN General Assembly with ongoing negotiations, so as to demonstrate a peaceful attitude and the desire to solve the problem between the two nations.

Ongoing negotiations would have been a positive response to the repeated call by the international community for our countries to reach a just, peaceful, and definitive solution to the dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias, and South Sandwich islands. Had negotiations been under way this year when the United Nations celebrates its 40th anniversary, this fact would have represented a reaffirmation of this organization's contribution to the peaceful solution of international controversies, which is one of the principles upheld in its Charter.

So far, however, the Government of the United Kingdom has not given a positive reply to this Argentine invitation. This flagrant indifference demonstrates the little importance Great Britain, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, attaches to decisions of the UN organization. The British Government has insisted on the need to restore confidence between the parties, yet it refuses to resume dialogue, thus turning a deaf ear to the demands of the international community and contradicting its own declarations.

Moreover, the repeated offers of the Argentine Government have only been met with the inflexible unwillingness of the United Kingdom to discuss the central question of the conflict between the two countries, a question from which all the other existing differences stem. There is no doubt that these differences will gradually be resolved should Great Britain resume negotiations with the Argentine Republic.

We therefore appeal to the good sense and reasonableness of the British authorities, who cannot ignore the existence of a dispute that it has already acknowledged on several occasions.

The Argentine Government is waiting for a positive response from the Government of the United Kingdom, and in this regard, my government hereby reiterates its invitation to tackle negotiations on the whole issue, without deadlines or conditions, and in accordance with the principle of good faith that must rule international relations. The Argentine democratic government once more reaffirms its commitment to taking into account the interests of the islands' inhabitants in the negotiations, expressing its willingness to guarantee their traditions, life-style and by granting adequate safeguards to that effect.

Therefore, there are no longer arguments to justify the attitude of the United Kingdom, except its intention to perpetuate an anachronistic and illegitimate colonial situation in disregard of the mandates of the international organization, which are applicable to this situation. Nevertheless, we must insist once more that the passing of time will not weaken the firmness of the Argentine claim or diminish its conviction of the need to peacefully resolve this dispute which stands in the way of normalizing the relations between the two nations.

JUNTA TRIAL PROSECUTOR BEGINS SUMMATION

PY130216 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Assault cars and 700 police troops provided tight security yesterday as the nine former military junta chiefs standing trial for human rights violations filed into the federal appeals court to hear prosecutor Julio Strassera begin his final arguments.

On the first of a five-day presentation Strassera focused on cases incriminating the members of the first of the three "Process" juntas standing trial: ex-president and retired Lieutenant General Jorge Videla, retired Admiral Emilio Massera and retired Air Force Brigadier Orlando Agosti.

At approximately 3.15 pm the nine officers entered the federal courtroom as they were required to do by law while the prosecution states its final argument.

Former presidents Videla and Leopoldo Galtieri -- the head of the third "Process" junta -- were the only officers not dressed in uniform. Videla said he would not wear a uniform to what he considered a trial generated by "political motivations."

The nine former military commanders -- Videla, Massera, Agosti, Roberto Viola, Jorge Anaya, Armando Lambruschini, Galtieri, Omar Graffigna and Basilio Lami Dozo -- are charged with homicide, torture and robbery in the crimes committed during the so-called dirty war against subversion.

Strassera, who was assisted by deputy prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, began his final arguments with a summary of terrorist activity during the dirty war, followed by an account of the military junta's methods in dealing with terrorists and ending with a review of disappearances which occurred during the early years of the first "Process" junta.

Due to the long number of cases presented by the prosecution Strassera was granted an additional 90 minutes yesterday when the scheduled four hours expired. The court is to rule today on Strassera's request for four extra hours today. The prosecution was originally given 20 hours -- four hours a day over five days -- to present its final arguments.

Beginning by arguing that "We are here to demand justice," Strassera went on to briefly describe the terrorist acts of such groups as the Montoneras, ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the AAA. Strassera said he included the description to counter charges by the defence that he "overlooks part of the past."

He argued that the military regime's response to political terrorism was to create its own terrorism. "In order to fight a terrorism that kidnapped, tortured and killed, a repressive style was adopted based on kidnappings, tortures, and killings that proved infinitely more numerous than those of subversion."

Moreno Ocampo, who took turns with Strassera in presenting the first day of the final arguments, began by quoting retired Admiral Emilio Massera, now a defendant, who in November 1976 said: "We will not let death loose in Argentina."

He also recalled how former HERALD editor Robert Cox, when asked by a defence counsel early on in the trial how he knew the daughter of Emilio Mignone was not a terrorist, replied: "Because everyone knows that a person is innocent until proven guilty."

After a short break, Strassera resumed his argument by focusing on cases of disappearances, killings, tortures and robberies implicating the first junta.

Strassera recounted cases in which autopsies proved -- sometimes through gunpowder marks on the corpses -- that victims of alleged "confrontations" with security forces had actually been murdered in cold blood.

Even before the final arguments were begun yesterday spectators lined the streets around the federal court building in downtown Buenos Aires hoping to get a glimpse of the nine officers as they arrived at court.

The five defendants being held at Federal Prison Unit 22 made the three-block trip escorted by three assault cars and scores of uniformed police -- among them sharpshooters on rooftops. Three other officers arrived separately from their places of confinement and the only officer not under custody, retired Brigadier Omar Graffigna, walked into court on his own.

A small group of human rights activists booed the officers as they arrived. But some spectators were given to self-criticism. One man, asked by his son what was happening, simply said: "There go the directors of the movie we acted in."

STRIKING TRUCK OWNERS SUSPEND 5-DAY LOCKOUT

NC110519 Paris AFP in English 0505 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Argentina's striking truck owners early today suspended a five-day old lockout that paralyzed fuel and food deliveries -- after the government threatened last night to immediately requisition the country's 1.4 million trucks. Few private cars were left on the roads Tuesday. Bus and taxi services dwindled as fuel supplies ran out. The threat followed the breakdown of day-long talks between the government and the haulage contractors. They are demanding public service status and more flexible regulations to beat what they say is "unfair" competition from foreign firms. The lorry owners Tuesday had softened their stand by allowing limited amounts of fuel to get through to hospitals. In a convoy under heavy police escort, 70 tank trucks of non-strikers had brought fuel to some service stations to prevent complete paralysis of this metropolis of 10 million people.

CONGRESSMAN'S HOUSE BOMBED, NO CASUALITIES

PY121914 Buenos Aires Domestic Service Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] A high powered bomb exploded this morning in the home of Silvio Augusto Gomez, a Justicialist senator for the Buenos Aires Province. The house was extensively damaged, but there were no casualties. Senator Gomez said that the attackers were the same individuals who destabilized the constitutional government in 1976, and that they act clandestinely. The lawmaker rejected, from the very beginning, the possibility that members of some opposition group within his own party might have placed the bomb in his house. The explosion occurred at 0350 and completely destroyed the dining room and all the windows in the Senator's home, as well as those of neighboring houses. The senator's house is located in San Martin, Buenos Aires.

EXILES PROTEST IN FRONT OF CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY110342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (AFP) -- This afternoon, a score of women chained themselves to the barriers the police have placed in front of the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires to protest the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet, which tomorrow completes 12 years in power. The demonstrators, who belong to a Union of Exiled Chilean Women, said that they are relatives of people who have been arrested or have vanished in their country. The police, who reinforced the guards at the Chilean Embassy, did not intervene and the activities inside the embassy continued as usual. Anticipating demonstrations by Chilean exiles and Argentine political and labor organizations, the police posted an armored vehicle in front of the building housing the Chilean Embassy. The Association of Airport Personnel, which is made up of employees from the Ezeiza and Jorge Newbery Airports in this capital, has decided that tomorrow they will express their repudiation of the bloody dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet and solidarity with the Chilean people by working "strictly by the book" in an effort to delay flights to and from Chile, a spokesman of the association explained.

COB LEADER SAYS ARMED FORCES WILL OUST PAZ ESTENSSORO

PY130310 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Jose Justiniano, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has told Radio Panamericana that by calling on the Army, President Victor Paz Estenssoro is repeating what he did in 1964. This will cause the Armed Forces to oust him as occurred in 1964. Justiniano labeled the military intervention in several state institutions as illegal. He added:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] is illegal, it violates the Constitution. President Paz Estenssoro is doing the same thing that got him ousted. [Words indistinct] and this is what he is doing again [words indistinct] to be ousted from the Government Palace. The COB has strongly protested these attacks at the international level, which are increasingly discrediting the government and the country. We are convinced that this is only a battle. President Paz Estenssoro is going to lose the war. The war will be won by the working class, by the people, because Paz Estenssoro will not be able to implement his brutal economic measures. The people will not bear it. [end recording]

COB SUBMITS COMPLAINTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY

PY122206 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] made several complaints to the Human Rights Permanent Assembly during a meeting this morning of the COB National Executive Board with the president of the Human Rights Permanent Assembly, Father Julio (Rungi Javier). Americo Trino, member of the Printing Shop Workers Union, reports on the meeting:

[Begin recording] The COB National Executive Board just met with the Human Rights Permanent Assembly headed by Father Julio (Rungi Javier). The Executive Board is now meeting to report on its activities regarding the national general strike we are holding. [Word indistinct] complains of violation of the Constitution and the labor law. The COB also complained that the government is reportedly enforcing the state security law used by Banzer [words indistinct] violates the Constitution which practically establishes the right to strike. [end recording]

ENTEL WORKERS ABANDON EMERGENCY SERVICES

PY121523 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL] workers union leader Fausto Ardaya said that even though the interior minister had guaranteed that ENTEL workers would be allowed to provide emergency services without being disturbed, the ENTEL installations have been taken over by force. He added that to protect themselves, the workers went home.

[Begin Ardaya recording] We want to clearly tell the public that we have been providing all the necessary emergency services. Despite the interior minister's promise that we would be allowed to provide these emergency services, a group of policemen arrived here in the morning threatening the workers and union leaders. The workers were quite alarmed when a National Guard officer came in and said that maybe a few good kicks could get us back to work. Therefore, we held a national assembly and decided to leave work and go home to protect ourselves. [end recording]

MINeworkers READY FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION

PY121451 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The mineworkers of (Cachista) insist that the government listen to the demands of the Bolivian Labor Federation. They also contend that this strike is not only affecting the country but also the miners, who struggled for the last two years to obtain social improvements. Benjamin Ferrufino, social affairs secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers, spoke on this subject. He said that the mineworkers of the southern central council [consejo central sud] are willing to face the possible military interventions, adding that this would not be the first time it happened. The workers are willing to mobilize and defend their jobs before dying of hunger as they now are.

[Begin Ferrufino recording] In view of the alarming intimations by the government that it might mobilize the Army or employ other repressive measures against the mines, I can tell you that the southern mineworkers already went through this kind of military intervention in 1965, 1980, and 1976, and the workers are still willing to mobilize if necessary instead of starving to death. I believe that a mobilization could occur this week, and now you know our position. [end recording]

LEFTIST PARTIES DENOUNCE DE FACTO STATE OF SEIGE

PY121921 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Masas faction of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the Bolivian Communist Party, the People's Patriotic Bloc [Bloque Patriotico Popular], and the 4 March Coordinating Board [Coordinadora 4 de Marzo] issued a joint communique this morning that is summarized by political leader Juan del Granado:

[Begin recording] The joint document we issued analyzes the serious national situation caused by the recessionary economic plan of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement as well as by the labor sector's response to it. We denounce the existence of a de facto state of seige. The measures that the government adopted yesterday extending military jurisdiction to openly repress the state, Central Bank, National Telecommunications, Mining Corporation of Bolivia, and Bolivian Government Oil Deposits workers are extreme government measures which sell out our national patrimony, natural resources, and even our labor force. [end recording]

MINISTER EXPECTS TO RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL AID

PY111251 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] After meeting with President Paz Estenssoro in Government House, Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez reported that new national development programs will be implemented with financial aid received from such international organizations as the World Bank, the IDB, and the U.S. AID. In all, this aid will amount to \$2 billion, and it may be received by the end of this month, the minister said. He reported that an IMF mission will pay a routine visit to Bolivia by the end of this month. Minister Bedregal pointed out that the government has had no previous contacts with the IMF. The minister added that the government has ordered a drastic reduction in public expenses and in Bolivian diplomatic representations abroad in order not to increase the fiscal deficit. He stated that the government will not allow workers' rights, which were obtained following hard social struggles in 1945, to be abrogated.

PINOCHET ON 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMING TO POWER

PY112155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet from the Plenary Hall of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago on occasion of the 12th anniversary of his coming to power -- live]

[Excerpts] Madame National President of Women Relations; Messrs, honorable members of the Government Board and your distinguished wives; Messrs, members of the Supreme Court; Your Excellency, apostolic nuncio; Your Excellencies, ambassadors and chiefs of diplomatic missions and international organizations; Messrs, ministers of state; Mr Comptroller General of the Republic; Messrs, members of the State Council; Messrs, members of the Constitutional Tribunal; Messrs, generals of the Armed Forces; Messrs, members of the Economic and Social Council; military and civilian authorities; ladies and gentlemen: As we do every year, we are gathered to commemorate another anniversary of the national liberation on 11 September 1973, a date when I give an account to my countrymen of the political, economic, and administrative state of the nation. Our patriotic spirit is strengthened by the remembrance of that heroic deed, through which the Armed Forces and the forces of order, together with the people of Chile, put an end to the Marxist regime which destroyed the Republic and threatened our freedom and sovereignty. With the pronouncement of 11 September 1973 [applause] the entire people rejected the attempt to turn Chile into a communist regime, thereby putting an end to a grave political, economic, and social crisis and reviving with more vigor the ideals of freedom bequeathed to us by the founding fathers. The Armed Forces and the forces of order thus demonstrated once again their iron will to intervene whenever the fatherland demands. [applause]

At the same time, the institutions of national defense gave witness once more that they are the true representatives of Chilean nationality. Chile has been the only nation that has managed to extricate itself from the claws of Soviet communism, and this is the reason for the no-quarters struggle and the vicious campaign of lies that has been launched against the country. [applause] It should be considered that since communism took power in Russia in 1917, no democracy has been capable of defeating it and recovering for its people the freedom strangled by such nefarious [word indistinct] as we have done. [applause] On the contrary, taking advantage of the weakness inherent in absolute democracy, communism pragmatically adapts itself to the circumstances, thus infiltrating the institutions in order to destroy them from the inside. This was the strategy communism used in our country for the purpose of installing its tyranny.

The liberation on 11 September 1973 has nurtured the communists' visceral hatred of our country. Communism does not resign itself to accept defeat at the hands of the people of Chile. We must therefore stay alert and attentive.

Chilean men and women, we have never thought the noble mission we have undertaken to discharge the ethical duty of defending our threatened nation would be a mere administrative task. The serious crisis we went through from 1970 to 1973 had its immediate causes in the [words indistinct] antidemocratic action of Marxist-Leninism, as well as in real flaws of the existing institutional system in which political activity became a vice. The persistent preaching of class struggle, which the government accepted, was favored by the politicization of most of the social bodies and by the partisan demagoguery which, by alienating the will, caused the frustration of the citizenry.

This extreme politicization also affected the entrepreneurial, labor union, and university activities, thus making it difficult to effectively solve the country's problems. The lack of defense of the existing institutional system against the totalitarian threat made it possible for avowedly antidemocratic groups to operate with impunity with no other purpose than to attain total power.

In view of such prospects and considering the extreme situation the country was facing, the Armed Forces had the unavoidable duty of introducing profound modifications, which, in addition to ensuring freedom, would prevent a repetition of the Marxist adventure and [words indistinct]. There are now some who seem to have forgotten the sad reality the country experienced, and there are others who have craftily hidden that situation from the youth, because of the great responsibility they had in creating it. Strangely, the latter are those who today present themselves with messianic positions, sharing the ideals of those who deceived us in the past. The same slogans, the same people, the same agreements can only give the same results. [applause] For this reason, we have promoted a new and strong institutional order, with a clear democratic character, and at the same time we have promoted the conditions to fully implement that order. This is the way to truly discharge the commitment we have assumed to reestablish the institutional order that has been undermined, and to lead the country toward a solid and stable democracy.

Fellow countrymen, the clear will to advance to full institutionalization has been seriously hindered by the strategy set by certain political parties. These political parties, which were directly responsible for the serious crisis afflicting the country during the period 1970-73, are the same ones which, using the freedom granted by the institutional order, have engaged in a relentless agitation campaign without any intention of contributing to democracy. Their mistake of attempting to seize power at any cost has led them to seek to destabilize the government, questioning the legitimacy of the regime [words indistinct] of the Constitution that is in force. This was their only goal in calling for civil disobedience and organizing actions and so-called peaceful days of protest which, however, owing to their nature, facilitated disorder and vandalism. Thus, once again it has been proven that these political leaderships, completely detached from their national purposes and showing that they have paid no heed to the recent historic step, are irresponsibly creating conditions that the Marxists, always watchful, exploit for the benefit of their revolutionary ends.

"Among such leaderships with important influence are the communist sectors and some Marxist trends which, with much foreign support, have engaged in extremist activities and have maintained subversive ways that the people energetically repudiate. This happened when the government endorsed a national debate on the national problems.

The response by a group of leaders from various political trends has been disappointing and unfortunate. They have interpreted the attitude adopted by the authorities as a sign of weakness, and with an unswerving attachment to their slogan they facilitated and concealed the terrorist and violent activities that the Marxist groups developed until they created an objective situation of domestic commotion in the country.

In the wake of all this, the government could not relinquish its commitment to ensure tranquillity for the citizens and prevent the noxious subversive actions of the Marxist groups. The implementation of the state of seige represented the exercise of legitimate constitutional rights that no one, either at the internal or external level, have a right and much less a basis to question. We are not a colony nor the lackeys of anyone. [applause]

I want to remind my countrymen that the state of siege was imposed after a year of obvious internal commotion, which attests to the prudence the government exercises in imposing the measure. The positive reaction of the nation to this measure demonstrated once more the difference between the working men and women, who are devoted to solving the common problems, and the small leadership of theoreticians engaged in the political game.

Recognizing the temporary nature of the state of siege, the government lifted it earlier, in June of this year, when an appreciable reduction in the systematic action of terrorism was noted. After this period, the national community, rising above interested political contingencies, has had its faith in the authority restored, in an authority that demonstrated its will to adopt the measures that the circumstances demand. I reiterate once more before the country that the commitment of the Armed Forces and the forces of order will not be abandoned whatever the cost. [applause]

The legitimate exchange of views and the existence of positions of different perspectives automatically contribute to the nation's common good, and are not at variance with tasks we are pursuing. However, the recognition of such diverging positions cannot be maintained in the face of a revolutionary mentality inspired by the intention to destabilize authority and institutions. This way there can be no dialogue, much less reconciliation. The opinions expressed by some sectors identified with partisan postulates initiated by a high ecclesiastical authority could contribute to important decisions for the country's institutional development, provided those who have expressed them are capable of demonstrating that they are not committed to a mere tactical alliance and that they are motivated by an interest higher than just gaining power. Honest acts should follow attractive words. [applause]

Among those who have joined the so-called National Accord we can paradoxically see some parties of a well-known democratic and anti-Marxist stand. These parties are clearly aware of the seriousness of abandoning their principles in search of a simple alliance. We can also see those who in 1970 solemnly signed with the Marxist agents a guarantee statute that strengthened the Marxists in the assumption of power and whose inefficiency was proven in a short time.

Also participating in this accord are those who in the past belonged to the so-called Popular Unity [UP] and who are responsible before Chile and Chilean history for the strategy aimed at turning the country into another satellite of the Soviet Union and for the ensuing political, economic, and social chaos.

In turn, the factions that made up the Marxist regime in past years proclaimed their choice of violent methods and have expressed their will to reassume their posts, seeking to turn the 11 September 1973 action into a mere setback and repeat their totalitarian adventure.

Those opinions also identify some people who in recent years have characterized themselves by their criticisms and have promoted strategies that are negative and contrary to the national spirit, such as the so-called peaceful protest and civil disobedience. It is difficult to find political consistency in the National Accord when one objectively compares its general content with the clear and precise postulates subscribed to by some of those who signed it, and which are openly opposed to their statements on essential questions. Another concern is raised by noting in that declaration a sudden change in the attitudes of some who used to favor an illegal departure from the current process, and who are now presenting positions that formally look mature. Considering past experience and what we know about the intentions of such groups, it would be naive to attribute to those political proposals the value of a patriotic commitment to solidly support the democratic system to which we all aspire.

New calls to social mobilization preceded by the usual rhetoric of nonviolence have bared the true purposes of some sectors that apparently support the National Accord because the calls have ended in destruction and death. The events that took place recently, in which a concerted action of agitation and violence came to light, force us to be more cautious and to vigorously assume an effective civic responsibility. Conscious of its duty to favor the integration of all the sectors and to promote the national unity in the belief that it is inspired by lofty motives, the government harbors the hope that those proposals will translate into concrete facts and well-defined attitudes, thus favoring the stability of our democracy.

Countrymen, despite the criticisms and the attitude of opposition groups, the government has continued working on the preparation and issuance of constitutional organic laws, which are necessary for the full institutionalization of the country. The constitutional organic law that regulates the states of exemptions is already in force.

The honorable Government Junta is also studying projects for the organization, operation, and powers of the general comptroller's office and the basic organization of the public administration. The government had also prepared a timetable to strictly fulfill the institutional process established for this period by the Constitution and for the issuance of appropriate laws.

The government has also strengthened the functions of the advisory commission for the preparation of constitutional organic laws with the appointment of new members of recognized prestige. It is worth noting that the Constitution has been strengthened not only by the study and issuance of laws but also by adapting the country's activities to the rules of the laws.

With regard to the constitutional legislation, it is worth recognizing the work carried out by the legislative branch in the study and issuance of legal regulations for this period. I would also like to express my satisfaction with the patriotic contribution made by the members of the honorable Government Junta in fulfilling with responsibility and special dedication the important task ordered by the Constitution. [applause] I would also like to publicly express my recognition to the members of the Council of State for their permanent and unselfish contribution in their legislative cooperation with the executive branch.

Chileans, respect for the Constitution and the law and the permanent goal of the government to safeguard and ensure the normal development of national activities have become the basic factors of a fruitful national coexistence. They have not been destroyed despite systematic efforts by the agitators and henchmen of extremism. The national community has continued to develop and the country has overcome its problems, thanks to the work and spirit of progress of our countrymen. This is where the force of national activity lies and this is where the driving power of our progress can be found. The government clearly understands this and it fully identifies with those sectors who represent the majority of the people. [applause]

The economic problems which have so strongly and persistently affected our country have not weakened our commitment to the poor. The funds for social development have not been reduced. Moreover, with the creation of the Social Assistance Development Secretariat, special emphasis has been placed on the implementation of various social programs. The eradication of poverty is a long-range task. The efforts we are now making will yield their fruits in the future. I would like to ask for the support of the people who have more. Part of that support should be reflected in the understanding of some measures not to increase the benefits that are already being enjoyed and not to pressure for greater aid. This is the only way we will continue working together in support of the needy. It is a contradiction that while the government continues to take decisive steps on various fronts, the opposition sectors do not abandon their short- and long-range

strategies, the effects of which may place Chile under the threat of totalitarianism. I also view with some concern how some people who struggled against the Marxist government, who called for the intervention of the armed and police forces on 11 September 1973 are now showing an ambiguous and treasonous attitude. By observing their attitude, anyone could say that they did not struggle for the Chilean cause but are only thinking of saving their positions. I completely repudiate this attitude. [applause]

We should bear in mind that a university education per student costs the country 7 times more than that of a primary or high school student. The average cost to the community for each university student is 182,000 pesos. However, the effort which the community is making for the benefit of students does not seem to be recognized by certain minorities that instead of contributing to the improvement of universities, have been destroying facilities and equipment and have been inciting agitation and disorderly behavior, thus jeopardizing the mission of the universities.

The government wishes to reiterate its firm intention to guarantee the right of the university community to work in an atmosphere of normalcy. [applause]

I want to reiterate to the citizens at large that actions will be taken, as harsh as circumstances demand, against those persons who attempt to sow confusion and anarchy on university premises. [applause] In this regard I call upon the parents to assume their share of responsibility over the education of their children within the framework of mutual respect and peaceful coexistence.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity, and the fact that we are currently celebrating the year of youth, to greet with hope the youth of my fatherland and urge them to take maximum advantage of the opportunities that society gives them at great cost, thus honoring the commitment they have to Chile and its future. [applause]

The government has continued promoting protection for the legitimate rights of the workers. We can also mention the legislative phase of the process which is being carried out to improve our legal labor framework, an effort in which the workers, through their legitimate union leaders, and the representatives of the business sector have actively participated.

Law 183772 issued in December 1984 was the result of this tripartite cooperation. This law contains significant amendments to Decree 2200 dated 1968, amendments which together with other measures constitute significant progress for the legal labor framework while keeping intact the principles which inspire it.

On this occasion I would like to make an impassioned call for all workers and businessmen to continue along the path of cooperation and understanding. Only amid an atmosphere of harmony and justice is it possible to attain progress.

I would like to reaffirm my confidence in all Chilean workers and in the responsibility with which they have so far been exercising their rights, and I urge them not to allow themselves to be used by adventurers and demagogues. [applause]

In this sector there has been a considerable improvement in the granting of mutual facilities between Chile and Argentina for land traffic of passengers and freight, as well as for air traffic. The opening of regional commercial flights between the two countries, many of them already operational, is worthy of special mention. The State Maritime Enterprise has managed to significantly improve its profits and the Chilean Ports Enterprise has continued to finance its own expenditures. The sustained improvement of its operations can be seen in this year's profits which have reached 48 percent.

The earthquake of 3 March 1985 seriously damaged the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio as well as railroad facilities and highway bridges.

The loss of operation capability, substantial in Valparaiso and practically total in San Antonio, occurred at the time of peak activity which compelled the government to implement emergency measures. As a result of these actions, Valparaiso was operating at 80 percent capacity a few days after the quake while San Antonio was working at two thirds capacity. [applause]

Our efforts in the field of telecommunications were directed at expanding and improving services. The increase of postal and telex services as well as radio ham activities deserves special mention.

The persistence of adverse conditions prompted the government to adopt extraordinary measures aimed at adjusting the productive apparatus in September 1984, when we decided to devalue the Chilean peso by 24 percent to confront the revaluation of the dollar on the international markets.

Our exchange policy is aimed at maintaining a realistic, high, and flexible exchange rate that will encourage exporters. For this purpose, the government made some adjustments to the daily revaluation scale in February and June 1985.

Together with this new exchange parity established in 1984 custom taxes were (?dropped to) 35 percent. All these measures were adopted taking into account the state's financial situation at a time when the government had committed itself to make a great effort to reactivate the productive apparatus.

Later, and as we announced in December 1984, we proceeded to gradually readjust the 20 percent custom taxes. In keeping with our policy to promote exports, the current policy seeks to maintain moderate and uniform custom taxes that guarantee an adequate and indiscriminate protection of the national productive apparatus.

In order to clearly define this policy a draft bill has been drawn up establishing custom duties. Moreover, surcharges will be maintained on those products that represent an unfair foreign competition causing serious damage to national production.

These measures are aimed at causing a deep change in our medium-term economic structure to definitely gear it toward exports that are the main factors of our future development.

Together with our exchange and custom tax policy, we have also designed a series of measures that will promote exports. Among these measures we should mention the following: the elimination of stamp tax on credits for exports; custom facilities for indirect exporters; expansion of the bank credit ceilings for exporters; custom tax reduction for the imports of capital goods; reimbursement of custom duties on imports of raw material and semimanufactured goods for the production of exportable goods; the extension of terms for reimbursement on exports that require such consideration due to their nature [que no requieran por la naturaleza de sus gobernaciones].

Our true economic situation during the past 12 months and past few years can only be understood by taking into account the adverse effects that the international economic crisis has had on it. Chile is the Latin American country that has suffered most in terms of trade. From the overall exports in 1970, we experienced drops of 53 percent in 1975, 37 percent in 1983, and 34 percent in 1984. Likewise, export prices between 1980 and 1984 experienced a drop of 30 percent. Therefore, despite the fact that exports increased at a rate of 5 percent during the mentioned period export income dropped considerably, thus discouraging Chilean exporters' efforts. During the first half of 1985 this tendency increased and prices of exports dropped 9 percent; this figure does not include copper exports.

Moreover, although international interest rates dropped during the past few months, they are still historically high and have compelled us to allocate \$2 billion per year to service our foreign debt. The renegotiation of the foreign debt continues allowing us to look toward the future with hope and calm.

Our country is in the last stage of restructuring the commitments that expire in 1985, 1986 and 1987, and which will be paid over a period of 8 years with a 6-year period of grace. Thus we will be able to comply with our foreign commitments without having to stop our growth and put in abeyance the aspirations of our people. [applause]

Regarding the terms of the renegotiations we can point out that we have obtained a reduction in interest rates as related to previous renegotiations.

The endorsement of the private financial system's refinanced debt, an endorsement granted by the state for the years 1983 and 1984, will now be collected from the creditors requesting such endorsements, under the form of a premium to be paid by the creditors to the state in the years 1987, 1990 and 1994.

I must also point out that a new 3-year agreement with the IMF was obtained. This agreement provides us with a guarantee in case we need to expand our financial resources to meet our obligations with our balance of payments.

We are also in the final stage of a negotiation over a structural adjustment with the World Bank that will grant Chile new financial resources amounting to \$750 million in the next 3 years.

I cannot forget to mention the meaningful financial support granted by the IDB which amounts to \$700 million in credits for Chile. Regarding inflation, as of the end of last year the country suffered from an inflation rate greater than that of 1983 and 1984. We are aware of the fact that this represents a sacrifice for the people, therefore we have adopted the proper measures to gradually stabilize prices and to stop the (avalanche) of pressures that were caused by the last devaluations, mainly by the one of September 1984. The low inflation rates of June and August show that the main inflationary effects of the devaluation are over.

Despite the difficulties that affected our economy, and in keeping with our administration's firm attitude not to make empty promises but to (accept) the real limits of our economic conditions, I have ordered a bonus for national holidays that will amount to 500 pesos per family member and a minimum fixed amount per worker. [applause]

The public sector, including the universities, the services transferred to the municipalities, and pensioners will benefit from this bonus. Those workers who are under the Employment Plan for Heads of Families, POHJ, will receive 500 pesos and the workers under the minimum employment plan [PEN] will receive half that amount. [applause] This same bonus will be granted once again in the month of December. [applause]

Having discussed the solution to the short-term problems of the Chilean economy we will now focus our attention on the medium-term solutions. With this purpose we have drawn up the 1985-87 economic program whose main objectives are: to strengthen the private sector, promote exports, and increase national savings. Within this economic program we have granted great importance to the public expenditure that will seek a gradual reduction of the fiscal deficit with the consequent relief of the tax burden. Our fiscal policy is aimed at reorganizing the public expenditure, favoring investments, and reducing current expenditures. This policy was intensified as a consequence of the earthquake that shook Chile in March since a greater effort to increase investments was made. Moreover, we will continue to try to eliminate the excessive state regulations in order to allow a more agile and expeditious performance of the private sector.

Special mention should be made of the policy that encourages savings and that will represent the main fountain of resources to finance the growth that the country hopes to reach during what is left of this decade. For this reason we have promoted an increase in private savings as well as seeking to encourage savings in the public sector. This is the objective of the tax reform that seeks to (?encourage) and capitalize the productive enterprises.

I reiterate that the efforts made by the government through all these measures and which are intended to make production grow, have been inspired by the belief that they are the ones that will best guarantee the progressive generation of jobs.

The government has centered all its efforts in seeking a definite solution to this problem. As the result of our firm determination we have managed to reduce unemployment by 4 points, and this year unemployment only reached 12.9 percent. We also created approximately 2,900 jobs.

These government efforts have resulted in a monthly average of 170,000 jobs in the mentioned period [as heard]. Despite these satisfactory results, the government will continue to adopt all the measures that will allow the recovery of the normal employment levels. All public organizations should intensify the use of labor.

Through this review of the economic front we can appreciate the government's capacity to maintain the economic process under control as well as promote the modernization of our economy. When history looks back to this period it will point to Chile's determination to overcome the crisis without sacrificing the basis that guarantee our progress. I reiterate that we will continue to make progress, inspired by respect for free initiative, the right to private property, and the (?restructuring of the state). We will never yield to populism nor demagoguery. [applause]

Gentlemen, in this world that is becoming increasingly interrelated, Chile fulfills its duty in a serious and responsible manner. Therefore, I believe we have a right to demand the same attitude from our creditor countries and from those countries whose behavior has a definite impact on the world economy. Their markets should not close their doors to our products and their policies must allow a reasonable development of the international interest rates and financing.

Regarding the mining sector, national production is developing favorably, especially in the mechanized mining sector. Production of lead and zinc increased by 155 and 220 percent, respectively, in comparison to 1983. The production of saltpeter and coal have also increased when compared to the previous year's production: They increased by 17 and 21 percent, respectively.

In addition, the Lithium Society of Chile, a mixed enterprise, incorporated several more mines during 1984. It produced 2.110 tons of lithium carbonate, which generated \$2 million in foreign exchange. Production will increase during 1985 and will amount to approximately 5,500 tons.

During the fiscal period, the state has also continued to help the small mining sector, with special importance being given to the National Mining Enterprise, ENAMI.

The national gold plan has been consolidated in every region and it is an important employment source. Panning chutes have been installed where more than 6,000 people are now working. This has allowed for the training of another 7,000 people who work at private panning chutes. The task that has been carried out in the sector has had highly positive results. This is confirmed by the mineral purchase lists of the National Mining Enterprise. These purchases increased by 3.6 percent in 1984.

The production of copper, gold, and silver in the small mining sector also increased in the same period by 10.1, 5.1, and 45.6 percent, respectively, and these figures have been maintained during 1985. The National Copper Corporation has consolidated a competitive position because of its low costs and a high level of production, quality, and variety of products, and the security of its deliveries.

The regular conference of the (?Organization of Copper Producing Countries) was held in Paris in June 1985 and the Chilean mines minister was again elected president of the organization. The conference discussed in detail all topics dealing with the protectionist initiative that emerged this year in the U.S. Congress. This initiative has the intention of restricting copper imports. We expect that this year, as in 1984, principles will prevail over circumstantial considerations. This hope is based on the constant defense of the principle of free trade by the President of the United States.

In the area of hydrocarbons, the National Oil Enterprise, ENAP, is carrying out a vast program of prospecting aimed at locating new deposits of oil and gas, which will compensate for the ones that are playing out.

To fulfill their mission of safeguarding our sovereignty and our institutional order, the Armed Forces and the forces of public order and security have maintained their efficiency and continued their adequate professional training. The Army has fully discharged its specific tasks and continues to develop its military industry for the manufacture of high-technology material, thus saving foreign exchange and employing more labor and national raw material. The Navy, along with its specific activities, has made important progress in naval industry. ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] has begun the study of several projects, among which the construction of ships for the Navy and the fishing industry is most noteworthy. The Air Force has developed its specific tasks and the National Aeronautics Enterprise has continued to manufacture aircraft, such as Halcon C-36's and training planes. The Air Force program of exploration and colonization of the Antarctica, which establishes Chile's presence on 30 November 1984, when two planes landed there, is noteworthy. The Air Force also established the routes to Punta Arena, (Teniente Mas) base, (Abrigo) base, [name indistinct], and turned them over to the national airlines.

As I mention the Armed Forces, I want to recall those soldiers who fell under the onslaught of terrorist aggression and gave their lives to protect their countrymen. I pay heart-felt homage to them and their families. [applause]

The Carabineros of Chile, for more than half a century, have been an example of efficiency, valor, devotion to duty, and professionalism. During the past 3 years, 18 Carabineros have fallen victims to Marxist violence. The deplorable recent events have prompted the government to dismiss from their ranks some of their members, and it has done so for the sake of justice. Along with this, in a patriotic gesture, the general director of the Carabineros and member of the Government Junta, Cesar Mendoza Duran, submitted his resignation [applause]. Today I pay a homage of gratitude and appreciation to General Mendoza for the historic mission he discharged and the responsibility with which he performed his duties as head of the institution and as member of the legislative body. [applause]

From this rostrum, I call on the citizens to ponder the treacherous and cowardly assassinations of members of Carabineros of Chile through directives from Soviet Marxism, which masterminded these terrorist actions. [applause] The investigative police have fulfilled their function of investigating the repressing crime, with a good record of solved cases, particularly in the control of drug traffic. [applause] When an earthquake hit the country's central region, the Armed Forces and the forces of public order and security, together with the Civil Defense and the Chilean Red Cross, played an important role in dealing with the emergency and restoring tranquillity.

Our foreign policy continued developing in agreement with international laws, specifically, such principles as the legal equality of the states, nonintervention, the fulfillment of treaties, the peaceful solution of the conflicts and nonutilization of force. On the bilateral level, our international actions have centered on the Latin American continent, of course, which is the [word indistinct] atmosphere of our foreign policy. The main objectives of our relations in the area have been to [word indistinct] and establish cooperation systems, to overcome the discrepancies and solve common problems affecting the Latin American community. In this regard, we must point out the signing of the peace and friendship treaty with Argentina, which was achieved after 5 years of strenuous negotiations. I now reassert the expressions of gratitude of the Chilean Government and people to the illustrious mediator, His Holiness John Paul II. [applause] It is also worthwhile to recall and acknowledge the unselfish efforts of Cardinal Samore and all those who followed him and participated in this delicate process. [applause]

The solution of the border conflict allows the beginning of a new stage in our relations with the sister Argentine Republic. Our relationship with Peru has been strengthened. We trust that the [word indistinct] development of initiatives allowing for a greater strengthening of our bilateral relations. [Words indistinct] the visit of the Paraguayan foreign minister has permitted us to strengthen the strong, cordial and friendly ties between the two nations. Our bilateral relations with the other countries of the continent have continued developing on the basis of dialogue and serious understandings in the fields of commerce and cooperation.

The government attaches special importance to our relations with the United States. These relations continue developing on the basis of friendship, cooperation, understanding and mutual respect. Concerning Western Europe, we keep close ties based on our common cultural identities and our historical trade and friendship.

Aware of the growing political, economic, and commercial importance of the Pacific, Chile has undertaken permanent actions in the area. Taking into account our privileged possession of Easter Island as a natural source of wealth in the Pacific, we have developed new prospects leading to the strengthening of ties with other countries in the area. We must make special mention of the agreement recently signed with the United States, relative to the use of the Mataverí airport as an emergency landing site for the space shuttles. This agreement, besides safeguarding the national interests, opens the possibility of [words indistinct] and developing the island.

We have increased our relations with the Asian states, especially with the ROK, the PRC, and Singapore. Our relations with the Middle East have been strengthened. We reassert the hope that the conflicts troubling that region find a quick and satisfactory solution.

On the strengthening of relations, we have (?increased) our relations with the African countries. During this period, we have increased our presence in the area and important agreements for technical, scientific, and cultural assistance have been outlined.

Concerning the multilateral field, particularly at the United Nations and OAS, Chile has made contributions seeking to cooperate in the achievement of international and continental peace and security. We expressed our greetings to the UN organization when they commemorated their 40th anniversary. However, we used this opportunity to reassert the full effectiveness of the purpose and principles contained in the [word indistinct] Charter. At the same time, we reiterated that in order to achieve UN goals, the states that make up the UN must have a special concern to depoliticize their technical organizations in order to comply with the spirit that led to the establishment of the United Nations.

In the regional field, we have actively participated in ALADI and in all initiatives aimed at seeking solutions to the difficult problem of the foreign debt. In the multilateral field we have also participated in all initiatives aimed at liberating international trade and resisting protectionism. The actions of Chilean diplomacy in defense of the principles and objectives of the current Antarctic system and of Chilean interests in that area should also be pointed out.

I would like to express our gratitude to the international community for its timely and unselfish aid to our country on the occasion of the March earthquake, aid that helped to overcome an emergency situation and begin reconstruction. [applause]

The integration of Chile into the international community and the high level of understanding and cooperation with the nations of the world are a clear demonstration that communism was not able to achieve its goal of isolating our country. [applause]

Countrymen, 33 years ago, three sister nations of Latin America, led by the enlightened spirit of their leaders, signed the Santiago Declaration in our capital to proclaim their sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the sea up to 200 nautical miles from their coasts. Despite the initial lack of understanding, the international community has now recognized for the countries with seacoasts the existence of an exclusive 200-nautical-mile zone which has been denoted the exclusive economic zone. Today on this patriotic anniversary, looking at the future and protected under the new international law that regulates the law of the sea, my government has decided to proclaim our legitimate right over the continental shelf of Easter Island and the Salay Gomez Island. [applause] The new law of the sea allows our maritime sovereignty to extend over the continental shelf up to 350 nautical miles. Therefore I would also like to take this opportunity to announce to the international community that the Chilean Government has decided to proclaim national sovereignty and jurisdiction over the continental shelf up to 350 nautical miles around Easter Island and Salay Gomez Island in the central Pacific. [applause]

Chileans, the Marxists have increased their activities lately by using facade organizations and taking pseudodemocratic positions hoping that the government will weaken and have no courage to act. In view of this situation, there is no room for indecision. Hesitation on this matter by any sector, group, or institution means getting away from the democratic institutional evolution. The position of certain political groups, which admit people whose objective is to take advantage of opportunities to achieve total power, is irresponsible and my government and the majority of Chileans can never become accomplices to it. [applause] We cannot allow totalitarian communism to express itself and progress behind an alleged democratic objective. We are not going to let ourselves be dragged into any situation, whatever name is used to define it, if it detracts us from the institutional process and makes us act in the benefit of others and not of the country. [applause]

Now that some are trying to confuse the people about the authentic orientation of my government, it is appropriate to repeat to all Chileans that they must not give up the will to consolidate the strong democracy the country deserves and for which we have struggled for 12 years. [applause] Our Constitution not only spells out the characteristics of that democracy but also the steps that must be taken to achieve it. We Chileans must see to it that these objectives are fully achieved. [applause] It is up to our fellow countrymen to watch over our liberty and to reject those who want us to become slaves of the state. We are not making recriminations, gentlemen, we are making a call to fulfill the objectives outlined and to persevere in order to achieve them for the good of real democracy in Chile. [applause]

History shows that communism is persistently distorting democratic ideas and institutions on behalf of its strategies. This fact has confused the protectors of freedom who have maintained ambiguous and at times downright treasonous positions. The results of this pusillanimous position can be clearly seen in the expansion of Soviet communism after World War II. Aware of this experience, our people will not allow themselves to be deceived and will proudly defend the values forged in their history. We are resolutely anticommunist, and will defend this position without prejudice because we believe in freedom. [applause] It is prejudice on this subject that has allowed free peoples to be chained. Those who aspire to engage in politics will play a decisive role in defending their ideals, but the lack of definition and ambiguities betray those ideals which they claim to defend.

I want my fellow countrymen to understand that there are no foreign impositions regarding the government's developmental, institutional, and democratic programs. On the contrary, the government is the first to promote this kind of program, which shows our continuous and definite progress in the institutional programs we are conducting. Consequently, the government will continue promoting the institutional process, engaging in fulfilling the objectives of the legislative branch, to which I referred at the beginning of this message.

The constitutional organic laws related to the municipalities and the community development councils, and the laws related to the regional development councils will be submitted for the consideration of the Government Junta in the next few days. The executive branch is also preparing a bill related to the electoral system, which is important because it will mark the beginning of voter registration. This bill will be submitted for the consideration of the legislative branch.

The bills regarding possession of weapons, the organization of electoral and regional courts, and the bill streamlining the services of ministries and the regulations for intendants and governors will also be submitted to the legislative branch. The bill on the responsibility and sanctions imposed for violations of Article 6 of the Constitution, the bill which regulated Article 8 of the Constitution, and the bill related to administrative procedures will be submitted to the honorable Government Junta. Moreover, the bill regulating conflicts of jurisdiction among administrative authorities, the bill on cases in which the government is one of the parties involved, and the environmental protection bill will also be submitted for consideration.

Next year the executive branch will begin to study other draft laws, such as the draft general organic law for education, the law on [words indistinct] death penalty, the law on the national radio and television council, the one dealing with excess publicity and the one that will empower the state to carry out business activities. The legislative branch will study the draft statute for public administration, the law that will ensure respect and protection for private and public life and the honor of persons, the law on censorship of exhibition and publicity of films, and general rules and regulations dealing with public expression and other related activities.

The broad range of issues encompassed by the laws, rules, and regulations that are part of the above-mentioned legislative plan confirm the ongoing institutional development in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution. Respect for legal order is a key issue for the security of the people and the normal development of national activities. Therefore, the government will bring before the appropriate courts those who engage in illegal activities and will demand strict compliance with the law. The judiciary is a completely independent branch in Chile and its actions deserve total respect from the government and the Chileans at large in the awareness that this branch plays a unique role for the preservation of order, security, and social peace.

Fellow countrymen: The spirit of 11 September 1973 is present among us as a boundless force committed to Chile, its freedom, and its future. The Armed Forces and the forces of order are the best guarantee that the totalitarian Marxist onslaught will not prevail and that this nation will implement the political, economic, and social institutional framework that it sovereignly decided upon in 1980. [applause] This government will remain on the course that has been set, convinced that thus it will fulfill the historical mission entrusted to it, and will not allow anything or anyone to sway it from this course. Once again, I ask each and every one of my fellow countrymen to realize all that has been accomplished in the effort to provide effective fulfillment of national aspirations, and to assess our true possibilities by evaluating each and every circumstance that affects these possibilities. Each man and woman of our country is hereby urged to contribute to the task in which we are all engaged, for it is the only one capable of making sure that our children will have justice, progress, and freedom. [applause] We shall not be frightened by those who persist with their criminal attacks, nor shall we be confused by rumors disseminated by interested parties. Our people demand progress toward a solid and stable democracy which entails respect for the political Constitution and the implementation of its provisions for the development of the political institutions it outlines. Chileans at large, trust my government, and united, as in the past when we defeated Marxist aggression, we will attain our lofty objectives. [applause] May God Almighty generously grant our fatherland peace and fraternal feelings and allow us to increase unity in Chile to work together for the good of the fatherland and its destiny. Deeply moved, I greet each and every one of my fellow countrymen and with a heartfelt embrace I invite you all to shout, proudly and joyously: Long live Chile. [applause]

VIOLENT INCIDENTS, ARRESTS REPORTED IN ARICA

PY130043 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Twenty arrests, 15 for causing disorder, three for causing damage, and two for looting, are the result of violent incidents in the last 24 hours in Arica, mainly on Tucapel Avenue and Cerro La Cruz district. The five people arrested for causing damage and looting were placed at the disposal of the criminal court in Arica. Groups of people set up barricades on Tucapel Avenue up to Gonzalo Cerda Street, setting tires on fire and blocking buses, taxis, and private vehicles, which were brutally stoned and had their windshields and windows broken. A power outage that left the northeastern part of Arica in darkness all night was caused by a chain thrown on power lines. The official list of arrests indicated that no one was injured during the incidents.

CARABINEROS RESIDENCE ATTACKED IN CONCEPCION

PY121956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The police reported today that a residence of the Chilean Carabineros Corps in the southern city of Concepcion was attacked with fire bombs. Authorities reported that the house had been assigned to a Carabineros general but that at the time of the attack it was empty. The attack took place on Wednesday night during demonstrations in the city against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet, who on 11 September completed 12 years in power. Several people were detained and one person was hit by a bullet fired by unidentified civilians who, according to eyewitnesses, participated in the repression of the demonstrators.

COMMERCE SECRETARY ON ISRAEL'S CUT IN OIL IMPORTS

FL122238 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2147 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes has stated that the Israeli decision not to buy more Mexican oil is a transitory obstacle to trade between the two nations.

Interviewed at Mexico City International Airport prior to his departure for Japan, where he will make preparations for President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Japan this October, Hector Hernandez said that, during the visit of Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal to this city, the interest of both countries in increasing bilateral trade was clear. He said the Mexican Government is making efforts that should bear fruit in the coming weeks to channel certain Mexican public sector purchases towards Israeli products.

The secretary said Israel's economic situation is difficult and Israel is trying to increase exports. He added that Mexico is willing to improve trade relations with Israel to the degree that Israel can afford to import. He said the objective of his trip to Japan is to further the trade negotiations that will be concluded during the visit of the Mexican chief executive to Japan. He said that, at the present time, the development of world trade requires that trade flow in both directions, for which reason all countries are trying to increase exports to Japan, which is initiating a policy of increasing its imports.

Israel Denies Report

FL122340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2204 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Israeli Embassy in Mexico today denied reports that Israel will not renew its purchase contracts for Mexican oil in 1986, expressing confidence that relations between the two countries will be strengthened in different fields. The embassy underscored the fact that representatives of Israeli petroleum enterprises will attend as usual the annual meeting with Pemex in January 1986 to reach agreement on the volume of Israeli purchases of Mexican crude oil. It added that Energy Minister Moshe Shahal delayed his visit to Mexico because of the lack of concrete matters to discuss with Mexican authorities, but this decision does not affect Israel's desire to strengthen bilateral economic relations.

MOSCOW MAYOR, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATIONS

PA121438 Mexico City XDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov arrived in Mexico City this morning to attend the celebration of the 175th anniversary of our independence as a special guest. During an interview at the international airport, the Soviet mayor discussed the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and said that the USSR is inclined to make the dialogue a success. Regarding the "star wars" program, Promyslov said it is dangerous because it increases the arms race. Others who arrived this morning to attend the independence celebrations as guests are: General Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; General Adolfo O. Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran Air Force [as heard]; and General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense of Yugoslavia.

PRESIDENT'S CABLE ON KIDNAPPING OF DUARTE'S DAUGHTER

PA121633 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Cable sent by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte dated 11 September]

[Text] Your excellency,

Napoleon Duarte, president of El Salvador; San Salvador, El Salvador

Moved by the news that your daughter has been kidnapped and the resulting commotion reflected in your health and in the brotherly Salvadoran people, the government I am honored to preside over and the Panamanian people wish to voice -- one more time -- our rejection of violent acts. I trust the events that alarm us today under the present circumstances will soon be solved without further serious problems.

Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, President

Foreign Ministry Note

PA121457 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 12 Sep 85 p 4

[Foreign Ministry message to Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte dated 11 September]

[Text] On behalf of the government and people of our nation, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry expresses to the Salvadoran president and his honorable family that it shares the sorrow that is afflicting them, and hopes that reason will enlighten the minds, and that charity will fill the hearts of the kidnappers so they will return Mrs Duarte Duran to her home in good physical, spiritual, and moral conditions.

Jorge Abadia Arias, foreign minister; Panama City, 11 September

TAIWAN'S VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA120420 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Li Teng-wi, vice president of the Republic of China [ROC], arrived today in our country on an official visit, which will end Monday. The distinguished visitor was received at the Omar Torrijos International Airport by Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle, high government officials, and members of the diplomatic mission of the Republic of China and the Chinese community here. Li Teng-wi and his retinue have a tight program to carry out during their visit to our country, where they will hold important work sessions with government officials. Li Teng-wi will be decorated by our government with the Manuel Amador Guerrero order.

STUDENTS BLOCK STREETS IN DEMONSTRATION 10 SEP

PA101622 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1506 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- This morning Panama City residents found numerous traffic jams on the main streets and avenues after students placed barricades to protest measures adopted by the Education Ministry against some student leaders. Thousands of automobiles, buses, and trucks tried to reach their destinations in vain, while students of the Arts and Crafts School took to the streets to protest. Yesterday, the mid-level students of the same school staged disturbances and protest actions against the education minister after Deputy Education Minister Jorge Arosemena supported the 15-day expulsion of two student leaders. Arosemena also asked the Defense Forces to intervene if the students provoke public disorders.

BELIZEESQUIVEL, BARROW ATTEND VENEZUELA TALKS

FL121653 Belize City Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Belize is being represented at meetings in Venezuela that are discussing a number of bilateral agreements. The [word indistinct] of Belize is represented at the talks in Venezuela by the prime minister, Mr Manuel Esquivel and the minister of foreign affairs and economic development, Mr Dean Barrow.

The ministers, who left Belize yesterday, will be met in the South American country by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Eduardo Juan. On September 15th, [words indistinct] en route to Panama. There they will attend a meeting with the Panamanian president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

During the prime minister's absence, the deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, Curl Thompson, is acting as prime minister and minister of finance, defense, and social services. The minister of natural resources, Mr Dean Lindo, is acting as foreign minister in the absence of Minister Barrow.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FUEL AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

FL111100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Corozal, Belize, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Belizean Energy and Communications Minister Israel J. Alpuche has reported that Belize will soon begin importing 600 million gallons annually of diesel fuel from Mexico. To confirm the agreement, Mexican Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Minister Francisco Labastida Ochoa will fly to Belize. Alpuche said this agreement will allow Belize to obtain the diesel fuel it requires from Mexico as a sign of the good relations between the two countries.

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT COUNCIL CONDEMNS DUARTE KIDNAPPING

PA121445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1206 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Government Council has condemned the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe Duarte, and demanded that she be immediately released for the good of mankind. Terrorism in all its manifestations, including kidnapping, is barbaric and a negation of the right to civilized co-existence, to which all individuals and righteous peoples are entitled, a communique issued by the Costa Rican Government Council states.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and the members of his cabinet expressed solidarity with the Salvadoran president, his family, and the sister people of El Salvador and their sincerest hopes for the prompt liberation of the young lady. The Costa Rican Government urged all the American governments to vigorously repudiate this inauspicious action, asking all the leaders who may have influence over the perpetrators of the abduction to intercede and obtain the release of President Duarte's daughter. The Government Council indicated that the Costa Rican people, whose traditions and freedom are based on the principle of tolerance, hope that the daughter of the Salvadoran president will be released unharmed as soon as possible.

The communique stated that, in the conviction that violence can only lead to more violence, the members of the Government Council assume the commitment to struggle against terrorism and for the peaceful resolution of all problems. The Costa Rican Government pointed out that the Central American peoples' hopes for peace, justice, and freedom have once again been thwarted by an action as senseless as this kidnapping. Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has maintained close contact with the Salvadoran president since Tuesday to keep abreast of all developments pertaining to the abduction.

TAIWANESE LEADER ENDS VISIT, SUPPORTS CONTADORA

FL121650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Taiwan's Vice President Li Teng-hui has said his government supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Concluding an official visit to Costa Rica, he said the current differences between Nicaragua and the Costa Rican Government, as well as other regional problems, should be resolved by peaceful measures. The vice president stressed that the Contadora Group's basic goal is peace in Central America and the isthmus' return to normality.

Li Teng-hui announced that Taiwan will strengthen cooperation programs with Costa Rica in agricultural economy, well production, wood use, and trade. The vice president arrived in Costa Rica on Friday and this afternoon will travel to Panama in continuation of his regional tour.

EL SALVADOR

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES IN INES DUARTE KIDNAPING

Authorities Seize Materiel in Raids

PA122045 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] This morning combined Armed Forces units carried out an operation in which they discovered and searched 12 residences that probably were being used by guerrillas in San Salvador. These combined units were searching for the eldest daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was kidnapped 2 days ago, according to an official Army spokesman.

Colonel Carlos Armando Aviles, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], said that the search of some of the houses was based on intelligence reports and information secured with regard to the kidnapping.

Col Aviles noted that the operation began at 0200 in various parts of the city and that 12 houses used as hiding places for guerrillas were discovered. The authorities seized arms, ammunition, medicine, and important documents on FMLN organizations.

The Coprefa chief said that several persons have been arrested, but he would not comment on how many or how important these persons are. A military source has said that it is possible that a People's Liberation Forces leader could be among the captured.

One of the houses is in Escalon Colonia, a residential area in the west of the capital. According to military authorities, they found machine guns, grenades, pistols, rifles, and important documents. The materiel was hidden underground.

Government Contacts Ungo, Zamora

PA122015 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Salvadoran Government officials are making contacts with FMLN-FDR leaders Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ruben Zamora in an attempt to determine whether members of that organization kidnapped Ines Guadalupe Duarte de Duran, 35, the daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, yesterday. The two rebel leaders are currently in Mexico City.

This was reported last night at the presidency when Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera, and Gerardo le Chevalier, national secretary of information, read an official communique on the kidnapping.

Zamora Denies Contact

PA121755 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Sep 85

[By Beltran Bonilla]

[Excerpt] After more than 24 hours since the kidnapping of Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte, President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, none of the armed groups in El Salvador has claimed credit for the kidnapping, while government spokesman announced that a 23-year-old woman accompanying the president's daughter -- Ana Cecilia Villegas -- was also kidnapped.

President Duarte has received solidarity and support from all traditional political sectors of El Salvador, as well as many messages of support from political leaders throughout the world, headed by President Reagan, who condemned the kidnapping in a letter he sent a few hours ago to the Salvadoran president.

One of the leaders of the FDR, Ruben Zamora, said in the past few hours: Up to the moment we have absolutely no reports on the kidnapping. It seems advisable for us to try to see what happened previously, and then to adopt a stand. We have not heard anything regarding this from the FMLN, and the Salvadoran Government has not called me. I have not had any contact with them, the FDR political leader said, adding nothing further on the kidnapping of the president's daughter.

Foreign Minister Issues Plea

PA122330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, foreign minister and vice president of El Salvador, has issued a dramatic plea to the kidnappers of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, to respect her physical and moral integrity. Likewise, he urged them to give some information concerning the health of 35-year-old Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was kidnapped by heavily armed men on Tuesday.

During a statement to AFP, the foreign minister stated categorically that "there are no new developments" because no communication has been received, so "we continue in this cruel uncertainty." Castillo said he hopes that Ines Guadalupe "is not being mistreated...so that her physical and psychological integrity does not suffer in the least, and that she may soon return home."

Castillo stressed: "We know that these are difficult times," and added that it involves "an all-out confrontation" and this "is why she was chosen. That is why those people, whoever they may be, have chosen this victim," he stressed.

Meanwhile the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly unanimously condemned the kidnapping of the president's daughter, issuing a plea to the perpetrators that she be released soon. During its Thursday plenary meeting, the congress also approved a new extension of the 30-day state of siege throughout the country, because it feels that the conditions that motivated the measure in March 1980 still prevail in the country. The state of siege specifically restricts freedom of the press, the right to mobilize or meet, and the inviolability of one's mail.

ANN Speculates on Abductors

PA121827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The possibility that the kidnapping of the daughter of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte was carried out by forces seeking a "collapse" of the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts, was noted today in a dispatch of the official Nicaraguan news agency (ANN).

The kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, occurred last Tuesday as she was leaving the private Salvadoran University; no political group has claimed credit for the action or announced ransom demands thus far.

Citing "a Latin American diplomatic source," ANN indicated that this action "may be a trick by obscure forces that move under apparent reality [bajo aparente realidad] to provide the government with motives to allege that it is being attacked."

According to the dispatch, this would permit Duarte's government to refuse to resume dialogue with the opposition FMLN, and thus torpedo peacemaking efforts by Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama, members of the Contadora Group.

The dispatch was published today in an eight-column item by the morning newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, entitled "What Lies Behind the Kidnapping"; and under a subhead which warned that "It May Be Part of the Collapse of Contadora."

ARENA Leaders Condemn Kidnapping

PA122235 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 85 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] Yesterday the political parties represented at the Legislative Assembly repudiated the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of President Napoleon Duarte.

ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] Deputy Armando Calderon Sol said that the kidnapping is a loathsome, entirely unreasonable action that has affected the country's political life and that it deserves condemnation regardless of how one sees it. Calderon said that ARENA had immediately repudiated the abduction and that the party's secretary general, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, publicly and vigorously condemned it. Calderon said that ARENA morally supports the government and President Duarte in this regrettable situation. He also said: "We pray to God to give him the strength to overcome this situation, as befits a head of state."

He pointed out: The abduction is the result of the terrorists' desperation since they feel they are repudiated by the people. He said: "We Salvadorans are fed up with these acts of violence and seek harmony, peace, and concord to deal with our current economic crisis. Such actions are unreasonable and loathsome, even more so in this case because the victim is a lady, a mother, a Salvadoran woman."

Asked whether the guerrillas abducted Duarte's daughter to pressure the government into resuming the dialogue or to exchange her for captured terrorists, Calderon said: "We have no reports on the guerrillas' contact or demands. Perhaps the terrorists are using the abduction as a form of blackmail since we have seen that they will go to any extremes."

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ORTEGA CHARGES

PA121702 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Referring to a statement by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount reaffirmed that the Sandinist leader is the one who is blocking the Contadora Group's efforts. The Salvadoran foreign minister emphatically rejected the charges by Commander Daniel Ortega that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador are trying to manipulate the Contadora process.

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] I emphatically deny this because Salvadoran dignity and the respect that the Salvadoran people and our democratic government deserve cannot accept charges of this nature. We are undoubtedly endorsed and supported by the absolutely ethical and civic moral act of the Salvadoran people. We are indebted to the Salvadoran people and their ethical, civic principles.

The Nicaraguans are the ones who have betrayed the Central American peace efforts. They have done this in several ways: by promoting actions to destabilize our governments, by carrying out acts of aggressions against neighbor countries, and by sponsoring a policy supporting the guerrillas in El Salvador, which is aimed at overthrowing the government and seizing power through violence in order to establish a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime in El Salvador. They also obstructed and boycotted the Contadora Group meeting at which the most important issues of the Contadora peace plan were to be discussed. Those issues included establishing control and restraining the arms race. This consisted of setting conditions on the number and type of arms, foreign advisers, and so forth. We were also to decide on the verification and control mechanisms for [word indistinct] and preventing the arms race and actions that can disturb peace, in order to maintain some proportion and balance that does not exist at this moment because Nicaragua has a disproportionately larger army than the rest of the Central American armies.

Another very important issue is holding a dialogue which would include all of the forces opposed to the regime -- not just the political forces, but also the groups up in arms against the regime.

STATEMENT ON ZONA ROSA PRISONERS CLARIFIED

PA121338 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Government spokesmen said yesterday that the government has not said at any time that its three prisoners actively participated in the Zona Rosa killings.

The spokesmen said that only William Celio Rivas Bolanos, who confessed, directly participated in the killings.

The two other prisoners, Jose Abraham Dimas and Miguel Garcia Melendez, admitted in their testimony that they were members of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], but denied participating in the Zona Rosa killings.

They said that they were covering the retreat of those who carried out the killings, but that they did not actually participate in the action.

The government's spokesmen accused the FMLN-FDR terrorists of trying to confuse local and international news media. They also said that Jose Abraham Dimas and Miguel Garcia Melendez were covering the retreat of those who carried out the killings.

Meanwhile, William Celio Rivas Bolanos, who was kidnapped 3 years ago by FMLN-FDR terrorists in San Jose Canton, of San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente Department, when he was only 13, confessed that he was less than 6 meters from the victims of the shooting when he pulled the trigger of his automatic weapon.

He said that Ismael Dimas Aguilar, alias Ulises, gave the order to fire and that he fired 30 rounds without knowing whom he was supposed to kill. He only knew that the attack was against U.S. officials.

In his testimony, William Celio Rivas Bolanos said he had never killed defenseless people and was used to fighting against armed men. However, in this case he obeyed the order to shoot, becoming one of the persons responsible for the killings in Zona Rosa along with Ismael Dimas Aguilar, who also fired his automatic weapon and the coup de grace shots in the head of each of the defenseless victims in a Zona Rosa restaurant.

REY PRENDES ON OPPOSITION TO U.S. TROOP INVOLVEMENT

PA122253 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 11 Sep 85 pp 3, 13

[Text] Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Salvadoran minister for culture and communications, has said: "What occurred in Vietnam will not happen here." He told this to U.S. veterans of the Vietnam war who arrived in El Salvador and met with various sectors to discuss the war being waged in El Salvador. Regarding the visiting Americans, Rey Prendes said: "I think they are intelligent, unbiased people. I hope they will say in their report that El Salvador is in no way related to what happened in Vietnam." He added that the U.S. Army was directly involved in the Vietnam war with a large number of troops.

The minister stressed to the visitors: "That will not happen in our homeland because our government has always opposed the arrival of foreign forces. Our Army is enough for us." He indicated: Of course, assistance by the entire world is necessary for the country, since other countries assist the guerrillas.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CAPTURED MAYORS

PA080011 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN on 4 September]

[Text] In relation to the case of the captured mayors, the FMLN reports:

1. Our main demand in the case of the mayors is the clarification of the situation of our companeros, captured and made to disappear by the government of Engineer Duarte. They are Yaneth Samour, Maximina Reyes, Carlos Portillo, (Rene Mejia), (Gumersindo Cornejo Ramos), (Marina Guardado), (Heriberto Orellana), and (Olivia Ramos).

2. In exchange for the captured mayors, we demand respect for the lives of our companeros and demand that they no longer be tortured. Upon presentation of the companeros, we will release the mayors.

3. There is not the slightest doubt about the capture of the companeros and that they are in the hands of the government of Engineer Duarte. In the case of Companeras Yaneth Samour and Maximina Reyes, the National Guard has admitted capturing them on 30 December 1984 in San Miguel. This was publicized by the newspapers and radio stations. General Blancon admitted in a private meeting that they were being held by him and that he was interested in exchanging them for two officers captured in San Vicente. In addition, we demand respect for the lives of Carlos Portillo and the other companeros captured together with Miguel Castellano, and that they be presented in person. We know that all of them are being held by the National Guard, but they have been reported missing.

4. Mr Morales Ehrlich declared our position immoral. We ask him: Is it moral to create a category of prisoners who can be made to disappear? Is it moral to torture and keep the prisoners under inhuman conditions? Is it moral to murder the prisoners as a result of cruel torture -- as in the case of Commander Doroteo Gomez Arias -- in the national police cells?

5. Some sectors of the church have declared that the capture of the mayors is a violation of human rights. We ask: What is the position of those same sectors in relation to our missing companeros? Why aren't these cases denounced with the same fervor? Aren't our companeros entitled to such rights? Do they approve the existence in this country of prisoners who are tortured and made to disappear?

6. Government officials and progovernment sectors claim that the mayors are not military targets; that they are unarmed civilians. We have clearly established that we have nothing against the mayors as persons or because of their ideas. We captured them because they are representatives of the government and because they are participating in a counterinsurgency plan in coordination with the Army. We are at war with the government and the Army. The mayors are no longer directed by the governorships, but directly by the brigade chiefs, and even by the officials of the U.S. Embassy. To accept the claim of the mayors' neutrality would be like accepting that only soldiers are legitimate targets; that we should respect Duarte and the Christian Democratic leadership, despite their being part of the government and active participants in the conflict.

7. The government officials and other similar sectors are demanding respect for the mayors, claiming that they are unarmed civilians. What do these gentlemen have to say, then, about the capture of labor leaders, teachers, university students, employees, and so forth? These are also unarmed civilians who have nothing to do with the war.

Or what do they have to say about the capture of massive numbers of civilians in Guazapa, Chalatenango, San Vicente, San Miguel, and so on, who have been accused of being supporters of the FMLN or logistics troops, as the generals call them? These captives, exhibited on television and in newspapers, include children, pregnant women, and even old people, who are obviously not guerrillas. They have nothing to do with the conflict and are clearly innocent civilians, unarmed and defenseless. It is impossible for anyone in his right mind to consider them dangerous terrorists. The government presents all this as part of its victory; in fact, the Army statistics include thousands of innocent civilians as captured guerrillas. Or even worse, the Army counts as FMLN casualties the civilians killed in the bombings.

So isn't it ridiculous and immoral to claim that the mayors, who are participating in a counterinsurgency plan and who represent the government and the ruling party, are innocent civilians, while maintaining that the labor leaders, teachers, or newborn babies of the so-called masses, are dangerous subversive elements who should be captured and even made to disappear?

8. The Christian Democratic Party's rank and file must think about the behavior of the party leadership in the case of the mayors. The leadership involved the rank and file in war plans such as the reorganization of the civil defense -- the plans of the AID, an entity of the CIA. It manipulated them in the electoral campaign and placed them in positions which they knew would entail problems with the FMLN. No the leadership is doing nothing for them. This reaffirms that the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party are not interested in the ranks. They only care to participate in corruptive practices and increase their personal fortunes.

Finally, we reiterate that if the government wants to do something on behalf of its prisoners, it must first respect our prisoners and comply with our demands. To do something for the captured mayors is not to demand their unconditional release. This shows that the government does not realize that we are at war, even though Engineer Duarte constantly makes affirmations to that effect.

Revolution or death, we shall win!

[Signed] Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; El Salvador, 4 September 1985

FMLN REPORTS SABOTAGE OF ELECTRICITY NETWORK

PA121304 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Attention, close attention: Reports recently received at Radio Venceremos indicate a successful sabotage operation against electricity throughout the country. The national electricity network has been critically destabilized. The reports reveal the following acts of sabotage have been jointly carried out by FMLN organizations: The first report is from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front's Guazapa area. At 2200 on 8 September, an FMLN guerrilla unit sabotaged power lines. Two pylons and 12 posts supporting high-tension lines -- these posts replaced 6 pylons -- were downed between Cerron Grande and Nejapa and between San Rafael Cedros and Agua Caliente. In addition, a pylon was downed on the outskirts of San Salvador. Four posts were downed between Guajoyo and Nejapa. We also have a report that two posts of the secondary lines between San Salvador and Chalatenango were downed on the Northern Trunk Highway. This was a report from Guazapa Hill sent to us by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front's joint command. The report states the results of this operation and others carried out in various areas of the national territory. Reports received earlier today from the eastern area indicate that sabotage actions have left the four eastern departments without electricity. This is a result of a national joint FMLN action on 8 and 9 September. Electricity cutbacks have occurred in San Salvador and most of the country. The dictatorship has rationed electricity. In addition, the sabotage paralyzation of the Jalacatal electricity plant in the east has overburdened the electricity system. This is just one of many broad operations to thoroughly hit the Duarte war economy. The national electricity distribution system is inherently weak and the latest actions have stressed this weakness. Many millions [of dollars] are consumed by the plants that the government (?has not been able) to put into operation in various areas of the nation. The FMLN actions will be constant and of a broader scope in accordance with our plans to destabilize the Duarte war economy. This homeland of Salvadorans will not be governed by anyone other than our people.

GUATEMALAARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES RUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT

PA121858 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] A tense, uneasy calm capable of being broken at any moment continued to prevail in Guatemala today, leading to doubts that the government has achieved full control of the explosive situation that erupted last week.

The same massive presence of military troops on the main streets of the capital this morning reactivated Friday's rumors when a similar scene in the city reminded citizens of the situation during the last two coups d'etat. Army spokesman Marco Antonio Castellanos denied that today's military mobilization was due to such a circumstance:

[Begin recording] Unquestionably, what could have attracted the people's attention was the presence of the Army on the city's streets. However, this is solely a preventive measure, and the government and Army's desire to maintain peace in this city. There is no coup d'etat. Furthermore, the alternate presidents of the Constituent Assembly recently expressed their support for the government of General Mejia to all communications media. [end recording]

Nevertheless, the National Police also deployed a considerable number of patrol units and traffic was even diverted away from the police building this afternoon. Coincidentally, this occurred at the same time that a helicopter was flying over the center of the capital.

SPOKESMAN SAYS MEJIA NOT TO MAKE CABINET CHANGES

PA120425 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] There will be no ministerial changes. The head of state will not be pressured to make changes in his cabinet. All the ministers have been loyal to General Mejia and "will no doubt continue to be loyal to the end," Public Relations Secretary Ramon Celada Carrillo said yesterday.

The official spokesman was questioned by reporters yesterday at the National Palace regarding the request of some deputies of the National Constituent Assembly (ANC), who believe that cabinet changes are urgently needed because the economic situation is worsening.

The response to the request made by some people is negative, totally negative. Changes are not justifiable at this time. Nevertheless, the only person who can decide this is Head of State Gen Mejia, who rules the country with the full support of the commanders.

The head of state's cabinet has been 100 percent loyal, and I [as published] believe that "we will no doubt continue to be loyal to the end."

It is a rule with Gen Mejia Victores to act by his own decisions, as he has always said that he does not accept pressure or conditions regarding his decisionmaking and this is the way it will be until he turns power over on 14 January 1986.

HEAVILY ARMED MEN KIDNAP LABOR LEADER

PA130125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Julio Celso de Leon, executive member of the Latin American Workers Central, was kidnapped today in Guatemala City by a group of heavily armed men, according to reports in the city.

De Leon, 52, was leaving the Guatemalan Institute for Social Studies and Formation, in the capital's downtown area, when several armed men violently pushed him into a Japanese-made vehicle and took him to an unknown location. The victim, who was deputy to the National Congress in 1966, is a member of the Guatemalan Workers Labor Union [Union Sindical de Trabajadores de Guatemala] (Unsitragua), which is composed of 28 unions from all over the country.

The kidnapping of the Guatemalan Institute for Social Studies and Formation's director took place on the eve of a peaceful demonstration scheduled for tomorrow in Guatemala City to ask General Oscar Mejia Victores' military government to decree a 200 percent salary increase for the country's working classes. The demonstration has been convoked by the Association of University Students (AEU), and is supported by the country's labor unions.

HONDURASOFFICIAL VIEWS CONTADORA GROUP'S PROGRESS

PA121314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[By Francisco Javier Mejia]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE) The Honduran Government feels that after 30 months of peace-seeking efforts in Central America, the Contadora Group has only accomplished a partially revised document. Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, are seeking a diplomatic solution to the Central American crisis through the signing of a Document for Peace and Cooperation.

According to Foreign Ministry Adviser Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, the document that Contadora presented in September 1984 "was advantageous only for Nicaragua; therefore Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador presented draft modifications to the document."

Jorge Hernandez Alcerro headed the Honduran delegation to the last meeting of plenipotentiaries with the Contadora Group to draw up a regional peace treaty. The Honduran official said that the purpose of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America scheduled for Thursday in Panama will be to evaluate the present status of the negotiations and to stimulate them. According to Hernandez Alcerro, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica "will not change their position."

In several meetings, the foreign ministers of the three countries have agreed to pressure the Contadora Group representatives to revise three main points.

The first point is "national reconciliation through dialogue with the political, armed opposition in the countries with profoundly divided societies, which would lead to the establishment of democratic, pluralistic, and representative systems."

They are also asking for "the effective limitation and reduction of weapons and military forces," and "international control and verification."

The Honduran diplomatic adviser discussed the Contadora process yesterday during the celebration of an international law forum sponsored by a private university in the northern part of the country. With respect to Nicaragua, Hernandez Alcerro reiterated that "it is a threat to Central America because it has disrupted the military balance, and because it intervenes directly in favor of the Marxist guerrillas trying to overthrow Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government."

For the Honduran official, the internal situation in Nicaragua is very unfavorable and, he said, "Central America is seeking a new master, not a new whip."

When asked about Honduras' persistent interest in Nicaraguan internal affairs, Hernandez Alcerro asked: "Why shouldn't I be concerned if my neighbor's house is on fire and the fire can reach mine?"

In relation to U.S. intervention in the Contadora negotiations, Hernandez Alcerro said that "North America has not abandoned the idea of having unquestioned supremacy in Central America because of the isthmus' strategic importance. In this respect, Hernandez Alcerro said that economic and diplomatic relations with the United States should be modified "so that the interdependence becomes more favorable to the Central Americans."

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS BEGIN TESTIMONY IN HAGUE ANTI-U.S. SUIT

Carrion Discusses Contra Aid

PA121523 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1440 GMT 12 Sep 85

[By Ramon J. Fraile]

[Text] The Hague, 12 Sep (EFE) -- Commander Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister of Nicaragua, testified today before the International Court of Justice at The Hague about the aid given by the United States to the contras. Carrion, the first witness to participate in the proceedings that began today against the United States, used maps to point out in detail the various offensives of the contras, which he said are prepared, supplied, and financed by Washington.

Speaking in English, the deputy interior minister and former deputy defense minister answered the questions of one of the lawyers of the prosecution, without any of the 15 magistrates of the International Court making any statement.

According to Carrion, the U.S. Administration's support for the rebels, particularly through the central espionage agency CIA, began to be felt in December 1981. At that date we were able to prove that the contras were beginning to carry out acts with specified plans, with powerful armament, and following orders from a central command, the Nicaraguan commander said. For Carrion, turning the bands of former Somoza guardsmen into an organized army can only be explained through the CIA's direct intervention and the allotment of millions of dollars to that cause.

The deputy interior minister explained before the court -- in military terminology -- the periodic operations carried out by the contras, which nearly always coincided with the approval of new funds by the U.S. Government.

Carrion emphasized the escalation of the contras' actions, from the so-called Red Christmas Plan in December 1981, which turned out to be -- according to Carrion -- a foiled attempt of the mercenaries to control part of the Nicaraguan territory.

The Nicaraguan political leader indicated that after that failure, the CIA devoted its efforts to providing better training for the mercenaries, who at the end of 1982 numbered approximately 3,500, in bases in Honduras and the United States. He added that since then the contras had begun to carry out operations inside Nicaragua with air support supplied by the United States.

According to Carrion, the terrorist strategy of late 1982 and the "Sierra Plan" implemented at the end of 1983 proved the offensive capacity of the contras, who did not restrict their actions to military targets, but attempted to undermine the foundations of the Nicaraguan economy. He said that the direct involvement of U.S. nationals in these operations was confirmed in September 1984, when two U.S. soldiers were killed when their helicopter was downed over Nicaraguan territory.

The deputy interior minister also accused the United States of constantly staging tours de force with aircraft and ships to generate anxiety and instill fear in the population.

Concerning the mining of Nicaraguan port waters, Carrion said that the action was the CIA's most widening operation, since it resulted in the almost complete blockade of Nicaraguan ports.

Commander Carrion also made reference to the manual for terrorist warfare distributed by the CIA among the contras, which he presented before the court.

After Carrion's testimony, the president of the court ordered a recess in the trial, which will continue tomorrow with the declarations of U.S. citizen David MacMichael, a former official in a CIA analysis team. Both MacMichael and another U.S. national, Michael Glennon, a professor at the University of Cincinnati, will testify on behalf of Nicaragua following the request of the Nicaraguan Government, in view of the fact that the United States has failed to send any representative to the trial because it has rejected the court's jurisdiction in this case.

Envoy Accuses U.S. of Terrorism

PA121544 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1442 GMT 12 Sep 85

[By Ramon J. Fraile]

[Excerpts] The Hague, 12 Sep (EFE) -- At the beginning of the trial against the United States at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague, Nicaragua today accused the United States of carrying out state terrorism against it.

In the first Nicaraguan appearance, Carlos Arguello Gomez, the ambassador in The Hague who is representing his country at the court, said that U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua make the United States a terrorist state.

The trial began with the absence of U.S. representatives because the Reagan administration decided in January that it would not recognize the jurisdiction of the tribunal, the highest judicial body of the United Nations. The seat of justice is obviously empty in the United States, Arguello told the court, while he looked towards the empty U.S. seat.

The Nicaraguan ambassador indicated that during the trial, which begins today, the complainant will present approximately 1,500 exhibits and abundant documentation on U.S. aid to the contras in flagrant violation of international law.

The facts are clear, most of them public knowledge, and the thousands of documents that have been presented and will be presented prove what is evident, Arguello said.

Nicaragua maintains that the U.S. military and paramilitary actions against the Sandinist regime have caused approximately 3,000 deaths; 6,500 wounded, raped, or kidnapped; and have left 150,000 people homeless.

Regarding material losses, which the Nicaraguan Government initially estimated at \$200 million, Arguello proposed that the estimation be carried out by an international organization such as the World Bank, the IMF, or the ECLA. In this regard, the Nicaraguan ambassador asked The Hague court to consider possible indemnifications in a separate manner once U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is proven.

Nicaraguan Finance Minister William Hupper will be the last witness presented by the complainant. He will speak after the witnesses who will testify on U.S. support for the contras and on the work performed by the U.S. intelligence service.

The Nicaragua ambassador, who spoke in English, declared before the International Court that the Reagan administration had defied the court by not recognizing its competence in relation to the case. Arguello said: Your authority has been questioned by a super-power that wants to crush a small nation. He quoted St Augustine's phrase stating that without justice, the states become bands of thieves.

According to ICJ sources, the hearings that began today will continue until late next week, as five witnesses proposed by Nicaragua are expected to testify.

Approximately 100 persons were present at the first session, which was attended by the 15 ICJ justices, and presided over by Nagendra Singh of India.

D'Escoto Comments on Trial

PA121559 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Nicaragua hopes that The Hague International Court of Justice will condemn the United States for openly violating the principles and norms of international law. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, who added that the world's most important court of justice today will begin hearing the evidence Nicaragua has presented in connection with its suit against the United States because of the war the latter has imposed on it.

Let us hope that this will make them think a little more carefully, and that they will rectify their behavior; let us hope that they decide to take the path of legality and respect for the law, the diplomat said.

ORTEGA GREET'S BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON ANNIVERSARY

PA121528 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 8

[Letter from President Daniel Ortega to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, dated 9 September]

[Text] For peace, all against aggression!

To Your Excellency, Companero Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear companero: On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the insurrection of 9 September 1944, and on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan Government and people, I wish to express our warm congratulations on this historic date for the brother people of Bulgaria.

On this new anniversary I wish to especially stress the invaluable efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to establish a lasting, stable world peace, as well its solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples who, like those in Nicaragua, are facing foreign aggression and a threat to their inalienable rights.

Sandino's people share with the brother Bulgarian people the joy of these celebrations and especially value the firm friendship and unconditional cooperation that have characterized the fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Nicaraguan nation.

Fraternally,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

PCN IN EXILE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POSITION

PA091722 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Aug 85 p 15

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, PCH, in Exile, published as a paid advertisement; date, place not given -- uppercase passages published in bold-face]

[Excerpts] NICARAGUANS:

CONSERVATIVES:

We members of the PCN which has a history of struggling in all areas against the Somozist regime and against the Sandino-communist satraps, have analyzed our homeland's critical situation with deep concern. Throughout its history, the PCN has maintained a patriotic and nationalist position in support of national coexistence.

We reaffirm that the unity of Nicaraguans will lead to total liberation, that this is not the time for personal ambitions, and that the time has come to unite, supporting the efforts of our fellow party members and other democrats who struggle from exile through various means to liberate our homeland.

In view of this, we have decided to give our support to the Nicaraguan conservatives and all democrats who are held captive by the clutches of Sandino-communism.

We express our support for the national and legal Board of Directors of the PCN, led by Mario Rappaccioli M., a board elected democratically and recognized by the Democratic International [not further explained].

We recognize the patriotic position in favor of Nicaragua's democratization maintained by the political parties, unions, and private enterprise that make up the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board (CDN).

We express our support for the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), highest representative body of the democratic sectors that constitute a single force and have a common objective.

We recognize the heroic deeds of the Nicaraguan brothers who offer their blood and life to Nicaragua's liberation in the homeland.

We request and demand that all democratic peoples and governments of America support the liberation of Nicaragua because if they do not, our tragedy today will be their tragedy tomorrow.

We have accepted the historic responsibility of forming the National Board of Directors of the PCN in Exile with our thoughts set on our homeland and our people.

CONSERVATISM IS ORGANIZING

CONSERVATISM IS ON THE MARCH

CONSERVATISM IS PART OF THE UNITY FOR NICARAGUA'S LIBERATION

We conclude with a message for the Nicaraguan people, citing the words of President Tomas Martinez to the Liberal Party in 1856.

"LET US UNITE AND FIGHT TOGETHER BECAUSE WE WILL GO TOGETHER AS SOLDIERS IF NECESSARY TO EXPEL THE FILIBUSTERS FROM NICARAGUA BECAUSE I WANT TO BE NICARAGUAN, RULED BY NICARAGUANS, AND DIE IN NICARAGUA."

GOD, ORDER, AND JUSTICE

Edmundo Chamorro Rappaccioli, president; Armando Icaza Portocarrero, political secretary; Jaime Falla Portocarrero, finance secretary; Amalia Bernard de Pastora, deputy finance secretary; Alfredo Mendieta Artola, secretary of organization; Jose Salinas Castrillo, international relations secretary; Jaime Martinez Santos, agrarian affairs secretary; Pedro Humberto Garcia, deputy secretary of union and labor affairs; Indalecio Pastora, member

Responsible signature: Marta Aguirre Gomez de Melendez, Nicaraguan Passport 049649

LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH MEET ON FOREIGN DEBT

Castro Attends, Lage Speaks

FL121202 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Latin American Youth and Student Dialogue on the Foreign Debt will continue its working session this morning at 0900 in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The opening session was attended by Cuba's Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Upon opening the ceremony, Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, indicated the debt limits youth development in Latin American and Caribbean countries and **simply** is unpayable. In this respect, he stressed that by transferring the debt to future generations, each child will be born in debt.

During the opening session, speeches were made by representatives from El Salvador's University Student's Association, Mexico's PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] revolutionary youth, Jamaica's Youth and Student Organization, and others. The dialogue is being attended by 600 youth from 32 countries and will conclude 14 September.

Delegates Discuss Debt

FL121851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[By Radio Rebelde correspondents Gisela Bell Heredia and Diosdado Masso]

[Text] With Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, in attendance, the Latin American and Caribbean Youth and Student Dialogue on Foreign Debt has begun its second day of sessions in the Palace of Conventions. Over 600 participants of the region gathered there.

Samuel Lobato, member of the Christian Youth Movement, presided over the morning session in which over 20 speakers addressed the audience.

Some youth speaking on behalf of their organization, and others on their own behalf, expressed the convenience of renegotiating the debt. Others said the debt is unpayable and uncollectable. All agree on the debt's harmful effects among student masses, young workers, and even among unborn children.

A speech that was applauded and invited reflection, was that of Ricardo Enrique Escudero, general secretary of Peru's Christian Party Youth.

[Begin recording] I am not communist but I believe, as many here believe, that thanks to the people of Cuba, many Peruvians who attend the same classes in the university are beginning to understand ourselves better about things that pertain to us as students, Peruvians, and Latin Americans. We have to thank the Cuban people for this. We also have to thank the Cuban people for allowing people from all political tendencies to gather here, hearing and trying to understand each other. But we are all here, thanks to the Cuban people. And this is a reactionary who is speaking.
[end recording]

The program is scheduled to transfer the dialogue to 24 study and work centers in Havana, where all participants will be able to freely, directly, and spontaneously talk with young students and workers in their own environments.

Three Solutions Presented

FI121440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The foreign debt meeting being held in Havana City has promised, since its beginning, to take an important position among the forums that have already taken place in Havana on this accusing theme. Among the factors allowing its success are the free, open, and democratic character that will enliven the debates. This was demonstrated in the opening session presided over by Cuban President Fidel Castro which was correctly considered a sample of the pluralistic spirit that characterizes the meeting. As an example of this democratic, pluralistic essence, in the opening session of the new meeting on the foreign debt with Latin American and Caribbean youth, three positions were presented on the payment of the foreign debt.

One of them proposes renegotiation of the debt in terms advantageous to the debtor countries. Another position advocates cancellation of the debt for the poorer, smaller countries, and for rational, just renegotiation in the cases of those countries having more resources. The other position postulates the economic, political, moral, and social impossibility of paying the debt. As eloquent proof of this last position's repercussions are the words of Brazilian Msgr (Pedro Casaldariga). The Brazilian bishop related the suffering of the peasants in the Amazon and other regions. He added: The imperialists are the true debtors of this region of the world because of capitalistic exploitation.

COSTA RICA GIVES UP SOVEREIGNTY FOR U.S. AID

PA121407 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A Costa Rican Government delegation intends to travel to Washington to negotiate the terms of an agreement signed with the IMF. This is not a new agreement. The idea is to negotiate some IMF demands so that a loan agreement signed in March can continue in force. As usual, this will surely be an adjustment demanded by the IMF. The IMF has given advance indications of what this adjustment will entail; namely, a new reduction of the fiscal deficit at the price of reduced social expenses, a currency devaluation, and the freezing of salaries. The servicing of Costa Rica's foreign debt alone has caused a disastrous imbalance in the country's financial system, not to mention the impoverishment of the country's living standards. The grave situation cannot be concealed, despite the daily injection of more than \$1 million given by the United States to Costa Rica to cover the balance of payments deficit and to finance imports. With this transfer of funds, Washington is trying to preclude Costa Rica's economic collapse. This, however, is not an act of generosity. The United States charges a very high price: national sovereignty. In fact, the approval of new credits for Costa Rica is basically based on political reasons, the U.S. exploitation of Costa Rica's geographical situation. This country borders with Nicaragua, against which the United States wages a not-so-secret war. Hence, Costa Rica's inability to prevent the arrival of U.S. advisers and the entry of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries through the northern border. This also explains the aggressions that these bands of mercenaries carry out from Costa Rican territory against Nicaragua with the approval of several officials.

This same weakness is evident in the official political situation in terms of corruption, the magnitude of which has escaped the control of some circles and has passed into the public domain.

This is what happened in the case of the stealing of more than \$1.5 million from Costa Rica's National Emergency Fund, an organization run by Vice President Armando Arauz, who signed the 92 embezzled checks. President Luis Alberto Monge himself somehow got involved in the scandal because some tens of thousands of dollars from those funds were used to pay for a trip of his to some Western European countries. In order to silence the scandal, three government officials were blamed for the embezzlement and, toward the same purpose, the attacks against Nicaragua and its government were stepped up. Nicaragua does not have anything to do with the stealing of Costa Rican funds.

In addition, it is not mere chance that all the documents related to this case of embezzlement were removed and have yet to be found. And this is not all. The National Bank of Costa Rica dismissed a report on this, labelling it extemporaneous. The seriousness of the matter has alarmed some sectors that consider the dismissing of responsibility in the embezzled checks case by the Costa Rican banking system a general danger for such system. Such is the price, at all levels, of the U.S. assistance to Costa Rica.

CHURCH GROUP, U.S. OFFICIALS MEET IN WASHINGTON

PA121406 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Four Cuban church officials were received today at the White House and the U.S. State Department by ranking government officials. At the State Department the clergymen met with Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state. The name of the individual who met with the church officials at the White House has not been revealed. The Cuban pastoral delegation attended the annual meeting of the U.S. Episcopal Conference in Washington and, according to reports, they will not comment on their meetings with U.S. officials. The Cuban delegation is formed by Adolfo Rodriguez, president of the Episcopal Conference and bishop of Camaguey; Jaime Ortega, archbishop of Havana; Pedro Mauricio, bishop of Santiago; and Msgr Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, director of the Episcopal Conference Secretariat.

MALMIERCA, LAOTIAN COUNTERPART DISCUSS RELATIONS

FL121410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Ministers Phoun Sipaseut and Isidoro Malmierca of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cuba, respectively, head the official conversations begun last night between the two ministries. The two ministers have exchanged opinions on the recently concluded Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in Luanda, the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as bilateral relations.

MINISTER FOR CONSTRUCTION OVERSEAS VISITS ALGERIA

FL122142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Cuban minister of state for construction overseas, Levi Farah, is in Algeria paying an official visit invited by the Algerian head of hydraulics, environment, and forestry, Mohamed Rouighi. The Cuban overseas construction minister's visit in Algeria takes place on the eve of the next joint intergovernment commission meeting, which will explore the possibilities of increasing cooperation in several areas. Levi Farah will be received by several members of the Algerian Government and he will tour projects in western Algeria. Levi Farah's visit in Algeria is a result of the traditional friendship and cooperation that exists between the two countries.

VICE MINISTER, CSSR'S URBAN DISCUSS TRADE

FL122130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Puente has been received in Prague by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban. The two officials discussed 1985 Cuban-Czechoslovak trade. They agreed that good results had been achieved in bilateral trade during the present year and studied trade possibilities during the 5-year period 1986-1990. The Cuban vice minister of foreign trade also visited the 27th Brno International Machinery Fair, which is being held from 11 to 18 September with more than 30 nations attending, including Cuba.

VEIGA MEETS POLISH YOUTHS' CARLOS ROLOFF BRIGADE

FL122356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], and other national leaders of the CTC met today with the 150 members of the Carlos Roloff Brigade of Polish Youth that is visiting our country. At the Havana Workers Palace, Andrezej Koskowski, leader of the national agreement of Polish labor unions [as heard] and deputy chief of the Carlos Roloff Brigade, described as very important the meetings the brigade will hold with Cuban workers. Veiga, responding to questions asked by Polish youth, said the principal task of the CTC in the international arena is to achieve unity of action against the payment of the foreign debt by Latin American and Caribbean workers and trade unions.

JOURNALISTS TO MEET ON FOREIGN DEBT 17 SEP

FL121751 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] More than 150 journalists from 19 Latin American countries have confirmed their participation in the forum on the regional financial crisis to be held Tuesday in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The event will deal with such topics as the foreign debt and the new international economic order, as well as stimulate the exchange of ideas on the economic crisis in Latin America.

CEMA MEETING ON ELECTRICITY CONVENES IN HAVANA

PA121820 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Delegations from nine socialist countries are participating in CEMA's 54th meeting on electricity in Havana, in which they will discuss important aspects related to the cooperation given to Cuba in this field. It has been learned that the agenda includes the analysis of a program to increase the efficiency and utilization of Cuban thermoelectrical plants and the use of our national oil to produce electricity.

HAITIGOVERNMENT BUYS 4 ITALIAN TRAINING JET FIGHTERS

PA121326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Haiti recently bought four Italian SIAI Marchetti F-211 training jet fighters, it was reported today in Port au Prince. The planes, the first of their kind used by the Haitian Air Force, began training flights yesterday. The four planes were bought from the SIAI-Marchetti Company for \$1.5 million each, a total of \$6 million. A separate contract for spare parts and arms for these planes was also signed with the Italian company, which sent five technicians to Port au Prince to assemble and test the planes. A few days ago, Haitian President Jean Claude Duvalier, accompanied by civilian and military officials, attended a flight demonstration in the military zone of the Port au Prince international airport. Haiti already had six SIAI-Marchetti SF-260 jet fighters which it purchased in 1983 for \$3 million. The purchase of the new jet fighters is not only to modernize Haiti's defense, but to balance the country's military position in the region, said reliable sources in Port au Prince. The same sources said that the United States recently authorized the Dominican Republic to purchase several U.S. jet fighters.

PERUENERGY MINISTER ON U.S. 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

PY121329 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Energy and Mines Minister Wilfredo Huayta has rejected the restriction on copper rods [as heard] imposed by the U.S. Government, stating that this is another demonstration of the Reagan administration's lack of understanding toward Latin America.

[Begin recording] [Huayta] This is another demonstration of the United States' lack of understanding toward Latin America. We believe all those things should encourage us to develop an Indo-American [as heard] integration policy which is the thesis of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, and to tell the United States that it should be more understanding toward our real situation. This type of economic aggression does not lead to good understanding. I do not believe this should be the reply to the announcement that our president will be present at the United Nations on (?23) September. This does not help U.S. foreign policy. It will definitely have economic repercussions, but we will take the suitable measures.

[Reporter] What measures will you take?

[Huayta] Defensive measures, no doubt. We may have to import our steel rods from somewhere else. [end recording]

SURINAMEDIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ANGOLA

FL111438 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Suriname and Angola have established diplomatic relations and ties of friendship. The agreement was signed last week at the conference of nonaligned nations in Angola. Suriname and Angola have agreed to provide each other with facilities for the establishment of embassies.